CADEMY.

The Institution is open to ns will be spared by its inery thing parents could wish. stery thing parents could wish.

Bistant is procured, whose atevoted to instruction in Book
the course of the ensuing seacutes will be given in Chemisal Philosophy. Board may be
lifes, so that the expense of
ally \$1.75 per week.

of the Board of Trustees,

andemy in Woburn inform the re will commence on Mon-arvis Gregg is the principal a high reputation as a precep-whose qualifications, experi-to the confidence of the com-thin ten miles of Boston and and in the State. Those pu-boarding house next the A-stant supervision of the Pesstant supervision of the Pre-eck, and tuition four dollars House will be kept by Dea-WARREN FAY, Secretary. 81

ALL GEOGRAPHY. by CROCKER & BREW.

COGRAPHY. By Sai phere, Europe, Asai, Africa, merica, and several designs of the world. Price 25 cts-

r. Chairman of the School borough, Me.

ad with pleasure 'A First muel Worcester,' and have it is imcomparably the best len under my observation, and give a clear, correct, and interinciples of Geography," of Chairman of the School oncord, Mass.

the First Book in Geography, and find it decidedly superiant find the second second

, and find it decidedly superir whom it is intended, to any
The method of teaching geogommencing with the scientific
degether unnatural and unbegins at home, and first
er vation of children, gradually
remote, and shall define each
will be most successful. Mr.
swed this plan in the compilahas given his descriptions in
interest and be comprehendopted it for the school in this
nmended by a committee of
um. These recommendations
the bave examined it."

OF SACRED MUSIC.

supplement only to prin-

Works of Joseph Butler. Durham, to which is prefixed Kippis, with a preface, giv-cter and writings. By Sam-Bishop of Gloucester. In 2

RELIGION: and Thoughts
By James Douglass.
RKER, No. 9 Cornhilt.

o. 31 Cornhill, Boston, propoby Dr. Kippis, from the last avo. 6w. March 2.

F OBERLIN. e by CROCKER & BREW.

DERICK OPERLIN, Paster Roche; compiled from au-and German. First Ame-ion and Translations. By fessor of Theology in the

IGION and THOUGHTS OF Containing the rise of Poly Corruptions of Christianity; ies after the Reformation; Inrors; Universal Christianity (Hints on Missions, Advance vol. 12mo. March 2.

& HOLBROOK, have this IST, or CHORISTER'S COMm tunes, adapted principally with a few Hymn tunes, and four sacred songs. With the four sacred songs. With the pieces, the music in this work not being in any of the books consists of tunes in all the variconsists of tunes in all the varieted will gratify the lovers of sa-tes present high character in our as. It contains no Rules, being merely to other books in general to call and see the work.

GOODS ...

HERS have received per "Char"Courier" from London, and
ge additions to their assortment of Courier ' from London, and additions to their assortment of y, London Brushes, &c. pend upon finding at their store f at reasonable prices. Those was readily at their accustomed enerally, if not invariably, get intention to be appelled with all ntion to be supplied with a

er holds himself in readiness to nds and the public at any hou

rs gratefully acknowledged.

Stin Feb. 9.

MEDICINE SPOON. cine or food to children and tion, without their tasting, of & BROTHERS, Nos. 90 and 92

at to those who have formerly en-her care, informs her friends and accommodate a few more Boarders, on will be paid.

ANTED. ANTED. Wheelight, of regular, temperate by who is in the habit of drinking hoy from 15 to 16 years old, of tice to the Wheelight's business, to one who has been in the habit of, and been taught the importance of the Sabbath.

4w*. JESSE CROSBY.

SURANCE COMPANY. THREE HUNDRED THOU th is all paid in, and invested at they make Insurance against

me and other property.

MARINE RISKS, to an amount
Thousand Dollars on any ese
State-Street, Boston
Anois Willem, President.

304e. Sept. 9, 1830

BOSPON BEGORDER.

WILLIS AND RAND, PROPRIETORS AND PUBLISHERS ... CALVIN E. STOWE, EDITOR OFFICE No. 127, WASHINGTON . STREET, OPPOSITE WATER-STREET.

No. 11 .- Vol. XVI.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 16, 1831.

TERMS. \ \\ \frac{\$3}{Six copies for \$12,50 in advance.}

RELIGIOUS.

For the Boston Recorder. AGENCIES.

Mr. STOWE,-In the prosecution of my official Mr. Srows,—In the prosecution of my ometal duties, I find that a great evil arises from an interference of one agency with another. There is no concert on the subject of agencies, and, consequently, there is, at times, absolute confusion in their operations. Let me suppose a case, (and I will suppose one that may occur, and, in a great measure, has occurred,) an Agent for Foreign Missions proaches in a certain place in relation to his subject, say on the first Sabbath in the year. The Subbath following appears an Agent for Home Missions, and spreads his subject before the people. On the third Sabbath, an Agent presents the wants of the Bible Society, and, on the fourth, and Agent from the Education Society, shad, on the fourth, and agent from the Education Society, shad the same time. They all wish to collect funds for these Agents happen to be present in the place at the same time. They all wish to collect funds for the Societies, on whose behalf they act. Now what result may be expected? The people, even good people, become tired of such frequent addresses by Agents, grow disaffected with this kind of procedure, and, ultimately, with the duties, I find that a great evil arises from an interquent addresses by Agents, grow disantected with this kind of procedure, and, ultimately, with the objects presented, through the frequency of presenting them. The ministers, and ministers too, who favor these subjects, and desire to do all in their power to subserve the cause of Christ, become embarrassed and know not what course to pursue in consequence of the irritation or disaflec-tion of their people. Agents themselves feel un-pleasantly. They become disheartened, for they do not succeed according to their expectations,—but little money is raised, though much labor is expen-edd and many feelings wounded. Let an Agent follow others in quick succession, and he cannot obtain near the sum of money he would, if some time, say two or three months had elapsed, between his efforts and theirs. This fact I have recently seen illustrated. A few weeks since, I spent a Sabbath at Northampton in this Commonwealth, which or three months, and, after addressing the people in the Rev. Mr. Spencer's Society on the subject of educating pious indigent young men for the Gospel ministry, six Temporary Scholarships, each sper ministry, 822 Temporary School shaps, can venty-five dollars a year for seven years, were bseribed, and another, it is expected, will be raissone Missions, or the Bible Gause, preceded me e or two Sabbaths only, I am confident that so rge a sum of money would not have been obtaining the state places; in the same convex which ed. In other places in the same county, which had been recently visited by an Agent, less proportionably was raised.

Now I take it for granted, that the religious ommunity have arrived at the settled conviction, that the benevolent enterprises of the present day must be sustained, because these efforts are absoutely necessary for the conversion and salvation of the world. The churches then should engage in this work deliberately, systematically, and with full and firm purpose not to relinquish it, till the Millennial day shall be ushered in. That this work may be carried on with vigor, there must be the continued efforts of Agents. This fact, I suppose, will be conceded by all who have duty considered this subject. These purposes who is the subject. The churches then should engage sidered this subject. Those persons, who are en-gaged in agencies, should act in concert, and so demean themselves as to prevent all collision of feel-ing and interest. In order to this, some syste-matic mode of operation should be adopted. Would matic mode of operation should be adopted. Would not the following course, if pursued, be wise? Let the great, and, if they may be so called, the fundamental Societies agree upon some method of effort which shall prevent all interference in their movements; for they cannot flourish unless they go hand in hand. Of this description, there are four National Societies which are as they are in the societies which are as they are in the societies. in hand. Of this description, there are four Na-tional Societies, which are, as they exist in the or-der of nature, the American Bible Society, the American Education Society, the American Home Missionary Society, and the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions. The other Societies are of a subordinate character, and the most of them are to be viewed as subsidiary to these great Societies. Now let these four National Societies enter into an agreement respecting the procuring of funds—say the Foreign Missionary Society shall send forth its Agents in Massachu-Society, the third three months to the Home Missionary Society, and the fourth three months to the Bible Society. Let the order be changed for New Hampsnire, say Education Society the first quarter, the Home Missionary Society the first quarter, the Bible Society the third quarter, and the Foreign Missionary Society the fourth quarter, the Bible Society the fourth quarter, the Bible Society the fourth quarter. Let the order be changed in the other States All the great of the Repentance of the Brethen were by the Testimany of Barnabas tegether with his own Declaration, satisfied concerning the real points of a Lapsed Communicant, they are not incompating the Repentance of other persons that may offer themselves to their Communicant. All parties combined to assail him. The whigs the hitter, inestinguishable hatred."

**Operor was full a century in advance of his age, and he paid the penalty of such maturity in the hitter, unsparing abuse of his contemporaries. All parties combined to assail him. The whigs detested him, the jacobites avoided him, the high tories feared him, and even the Dissenters, in whose cause he had perilled his all, for whore he had seen a plan was proposed to he established. The constitutions for the protection and instruction of orphans. Our country, I mean the bitter, inextinguishable hatred.

**Operor was full a century in advance of his age, and he paid the penalty of such maturity in the bitter, inextinguishable hatred.

**Operor was full a century in advance of his age, and he paid the penalty of such maturity in the bitter, inextinguishable hatred.

**Operor was full a century in advance of his age, and he paid the penalty of such maturity in the bitter, inextinguishable hatred.

**Operor was full a century in advance of his age, and he paid the penalty of such maturity in the bitter, inextinguishable hatred.

**Operor was full a century in advance of his age, and he paid the penalty of such maturity in the bitter, inextinguishable hatred.

**Operor was full a century in advance of hi second quarter, the Bible Society the third quarter, and the Foreign Missionary Society the fourth quarter. Let the order be changed in the other States. All the agencies in these States for the year shall be performed in these months, and all the money raised in them for these Societies shall be raised during the time allotted to each Society. Let too the order in reference to the months, se apart to each Society, be changed in the different States. If the first quarter be devoted to Foreign Missions one year, let the fourth be devoted to it the next year, and so on in this manner. This would give each Society an equal opportunity for acquiring funds. And it is desimble that this she be the case. It is too late in the day for any one Society to think of monopolising all the charities of the Christian community. Each Society ought to be patronised according to its wants and importance the great work of evangelizing the world.

From this method of operation, great good ould arise. The Christian community would would arise. know when to expect Agents on behalf of certain Societies, could be advertised of the state and operations of them, and the reasons for efforts. The rations of them, and the reasons for energy. In the churches, too, would prepare to act, and to act systematically and efficiently. Christians would bear these objects upon their minds, converse about them, and pray for them, and stir up one another to these benevolent efforts. They would in this way be much more likely to appreciate in a proper manner the objects of the different Societies, and not imagine, that one cause alone is the only one which is worthy of patronage or needs assistance. They would know too when application was to be made by collectors and others for funds on behalf of certain objects, and would have their money in readiness, and would not be so liable to let one subreadness, and would not be so hable to let one sun-scription lap upon another. Their payments, to a very great degree would be made at the time. This is very desirable, as it would save time, and money, and unpleasant feelings. The collection of a subscription, months after it was made, is nearly as difficult as to obtain it at first. This reads of procedure too would prevent all fears with mode of procedure too would prevent all fears with the people or Agents respecting interference. Great good to the general cause of henevolence would

Is it asked, When shall the other benevolent Societies present their claims? It may be answered, almost any time; for these, except the American Colonization Society, aim not to obtain large contributions, and many of them are very local and limited in their existence, operations and effects. The American Tract Society has, principally, for its object, the distribution and diffusion of tracts by sale. The Sunday School Union seeks the establishment of Sabbath Schools and the sale of books, suited to the instruction of the rising generation.

plished. Let it be proposed by the American Bi-ble Society, whose next anniversary will be first, and let it be adopted by the other Societies, as their anniversaries take place, and the whole work is done, and may, by the correspondence of their Secretaries, go into operation at once. The above thoughts are thrown out with the hope that they may lead to a discussion of this subject, and to an adoption of some wise and prudent measures in relation to it.

WILLIAM COGSWELL.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH ORDER. [Extracts from Dr. Increase Mather continued.]

QUESTION III. Whether are not the Brethren, and not the Elders of the Chnrch, only to Judge concerning the Qualifications and Fitness of those who are Ad-

mitted into their Communion ?

Answ. There is some difference of Apprehen-Answ. There is some difference of Apprehension, and yet no breach of Amity or Union, as to this Question, between the Brethren of the Presbyterian and the Congregational way, the former giving this power only to the Eldership, the latter pyning the Fraternity with them. Mr. Cotton, and from him Mr. Norton has Judiciously stated and discussed this Controversy. Let their and some other Arguments be duly weighed in the Ballance of the Sanctuary.

Ballance of the Sanctuary.

1. They that have power in Admission have power to Judge whether the persons to be Admitted are duely qualified for Admission. But this is true of the Fraternty as well as of the Presbytery. No one can be Admitted into the Church by ry. No one can be Admitted into the Church by the Elders without the Consent of the Brethren. The Community is concerned in who are Admitted, and therefore should concur therein. Its a received maxim, Quod langit onnes, debet ab omnibus approbari. And reason says, They that have power to Admit have power to Judge whether the persons who desire it, are fit for that Admit

er the persons who desire it, are it for that Admit-tance.

2. They that have power to Judge whether a person is fit to be cast out of Communion, have power to Judge whether he is fit to be received in-to Communion. The Key [the power] of Opening and Shutting belongs to the same persons. But it is clear from the Scripture, that the Brethren and not the Eiders only have power to Judge whether not the Elders only have power to Judge whether an Offender is fit to be Excommunicated. Matth. 18 17. 1 Cor 5 12. All Orthodox Divines agree that Church Discipline should be Exercised, Consentiente plebe. So amongst the Ancients, Cyprian, Ambrose, Justin, Jerom, Chrysostom, Nationsen. Theodorst, Theophylaet. And amongst our Modern Divines, Calvin, Beza, Bullinger, Melancton, Junius, Parens, Rivel, Treleatius. It their consent is necessary, then they have nower to

Judge whether they ought to consent or ne.

3. They that have power to Judge whether a person Excommunicated, is fit to be restored to the Communion of the Church, have power to Judge whether persons never yet received into the Communion of the Glurch are duely qualified for that Communion. But the Apostle writes to the Brethren as well as to the Elders of the Church in Corinth to restore a penitent, whom they had according to the discipline of Christ laid under a Church censure, 2. Cor. 2. 6. If the Brethren are competent Judges concerning the Repentance

"Defore was full a century in advance of his

wn Declaration, satisfyed concerning the re-of his Faith and Repentance. Act 9 26, 27. If only Elders have power to Judge who are fit to come to the Sacrament or to joyn to the Churches, then in case there is but one Elder in a Church (as there are very few Churches in New-England that have more Elders than one) the Sole power will reside in that one man's hands. Then by a parity of reason one alone would have power to suspend from Communion, which Judicious Preshyterians do not allow of. For the London Ministers in their Vindication of the Presbyterian Government, have these words. 'It is (say they as warrantable by the word of God, for one Mir himself a Congregational Pope. It is a bringing into the Church a power that would have some resemblance to Auricular Confession. Thus said

the Presbyterians Fifty years ago.
6. The way to keep Popery out of the World, for the Fraternity in Churches to assert and maintain that power and priviledge, which does of right belong unto them. Certain it is, that in the first Ages of Christianity this power which we plead for, was not taken out of the hands of the Brother-hood. One of the Ancients, whose wri-Brother-nood. One of the Antents, was evir-tings give us the greatest in-sight, into what was the general practice of the Churches, in the *Third Century* makes this past dispute. In one of his Epistles he has these words, *Examinabintur Sing-*ula presentibus et judicantibus vobis. And in another, Viz plebi persuadeo ut tales patiantur al-mitti. That he had much adoe to perswade the people to be satisfied with the Repentance and melte. Qualifications of some that desired a Reception or Restoration to their Communion. When in after times Church Members thought with themselves, our Ministers understand Church Affairs better than we do, therefore we will unconcern our selves, and leave all to their Conscience and Prudence: this very thing (as some Learned men have observed) was that which made way for the rise of Po-

pery. It may be it will be for the Edification of that preaching in dwelling-house is necessary, yet, a some Readers, if we recite some passages out of our famous Dr. Oven In his Judicious Treatise our famous Dr. Oven In his Judicious Treatise of Evangelical Churches. He has these words.

Dr. Stillingfleet denyes unto the people all Liberty of Ability to choose their own Edification, what is meet for their own Edification, what is their Biblioth Make he have not obtained and followed the Doctrine of our Salary thing of the like nature. This is almost the same with that of the Pharisees, concerning them, and inform you, that there are two prayermeetings, and no lecture. To this I have no one evening in the week to spare directed to choose out from among themselves persons meet for an Evangelical Office. Act. 6. The same People who joined with the Apostel directed to choose out from among themselves persons meet for an Evangelical Office. Act. 6. The same People who joined with the Apostel directed to choose out from among themselves persons meet for an Evangelical Office. Act. 6. The same to whom all the Apostel to the own of the Legal Cerimonies, it is to discuss the persons of the Church, those who were to say to Jrchippus were given and duties Enjoyned in them, as suppose not only Liberty and Ability to judge for themselves in all matters of Faith and Obelience, but also an especial Interest in the Order and Discipline of the Church, those who were to say to Jrchippus the their Bisbot, lake head to the Ainstein Hen Bisbot, lake head to the Ainstein Hen Bisbot, lake head to the Ainstein Hen Bisbot, have hed to the Ainstein Hen Bisbot, have head to the Ainstein Hen Bisb of the Church, those who were to say to Archippus their Bishop, take heed to the Ministry which thou their Bishop, take heed to the Ministry which thou hast received in the Lord that thou fulfill it, Col. 4 17. Unto whom of all sorts it is Commanded that they should Examine and Try Intichrists, Spirits, and false Teachers, that is all sorts of Hereticks, Heresies, and Errors. 1 Joh. chap. 2, 3. for That people who even in following Ages adhered unto the Faith and the Orthodox profession of it, when almost all the Bishops were become Arian Hereticks. This principle of the Reformation in Vindication of the Rights, Liberties and Priviliges of the Christian People to judge and choose for them-Christian People to judge and choose for them-selves in matters of Religion, to joyn freely in those Church Duties which are required of them, with-out which the work of it had never been carryed out which the work of it had never been carryed on, we do abide by and maintain. Yea, we meet with no Opposition more fierce than upon the ac-count of our asserting the Liberties and Rights of the People in reference unto Church Order and Worship. But I shall not be alraid to say, that as the Reformation was begun and carryed on, on this principle: So when this People shall through an apprehension of their Ignorance, Weakness, and Unmeetness to judge in matters of Religion, for themselves, and their own duty, be kept and debarred from it; or when through their own sloath, negligence, and viciousness they shall be really uncapable to manage their own Interest in Church capable to manage their own Interest in Church Aflairs, as being fit only to be Governed if not as Bruit Creatures, yet as Mule persons and that these things are improved by the Ambition of the Clergy engrossing all things in the Church to themselves, as they did in former Ages, if the Old Popedome do not return, a New one will be Erected as bad as the other. Thus far Dr. Owen.

DANIEL DEFOE.

A late writer in the London Monthly Magazine, gives the ollowing account of Daniel Defoe, the celebrated author of Robinson Crusoe, and other works equally curious and

"The experience of DEFOE, throughout an un-(were any additional proof needed), that he who presumes to make men wiser of better than they are; who puts himself forth as a reformer, whether in religion, politics, or morals, must make up his mind to bear in turn the abuse of all parties; to be the victim of ingratitude, proportioned to the benefits he has conferred on society; to be kicked— spit upon—and trampled under loot by the lowest of the low, the basest of the base; to be cursed by those whom he has blessed—in a word, to be ana-thematized and excommunicated of men. The way to succeed in life is to wink at the vices of the age, to be chary of its errors of thought and prac-tice, to agree with it, to flatter it, to walk side by side with it. The world, like aman with the gout, cannot endure rough usage; hence those have always been in best repute as meralists and men of sense, who have treated it with lenity and forbear-ance. To walk with the world with an orthodox steady pace, neither hastening before, nor lagging behind it, is, in nine cases out of ten, to ensure its favor; but to step forward, like a fugleman, from the ranks of society, no matter how just be one's claims to such distinction, is at once to rouse, first,

from him. He was like CAIN, branded on his fore-Time, however, did him justice; the malice of enemies slowly abated; and as the quicksands of party were perpetually shifting, Deroe gained more or less by each change. Still the persecu-Still the persecutions he had experienced made visible inroads on his health. In the autumn of life he found himself without a green leaf on his boughs, his spirit blight ed, sapless, and ready at the first keen breeze that might blow rudely on it, to fall a ruin to earth."

Shortly after the marriage of one of his daugh ster to assume unto himself alone the power of ters, in 1729, he was arrested for some trivial debt, suspending from the Sacrament, as it is to assume and confined in prison till the year 1730, which pe and confined in prison till the year 1730, which pethe whole power of admitting to the Sacrament, for contrariorum eadem est ratio: For one Minister guish. As it to fill up the measure of his suffering, alone to assume this power to himself, is to make his very children rebelled against him, and on some mean pretext his son found means to deprive his aged and heart-broken father of what little remained to him of the world's wealth. This was too nuch for DEFOE's fortitude. The principle of life within him, already severely tried, now quite gave way: he seldom spoke, was often seen in tears, or on his knees in prayer; and after some months of mental suffering, resigned himself without a strug-gle to his fate, on the 24th of April, 1731, at the mature age of 70."

HOME MISSIONS IN ENGLAND.

We relect the following paragraph from the London Home Missionary Magazine. It is an extract from a report of a Home Missionary, and is published under the very appropriate title of

Right views of Missionary service.

It gives me real pleasure, to inform the Commit-ee, that I have by divine help, been enabled to add live new villages to the list of my preaching stations, making eleven in all; and I am hope, that a twelfth will be added soon. I have given or lent a great many tracts, and happy am I to say, that my labor has not been altogether in

We are happy to learn that the speeches delivered at the late Sunday School Meeting in Washington, are to be published in a volume. The noble sentiments uttered on that occasion by some of the most distinguished Members of Congress of different political parties, ought to be made known through the land; and thus become one effectual means of exposing the real character of the opposition, which is made by unprincipled men, to every benevolent unterprise, under the cry of Church and State .- We subjoin extracts from the speeches of Mr. Coleman and Mr. Wickliffe of Kentucky, as reported for the N. Y. Journal It is known to you, Mr. Chairman, that I reside in the Valley of the Mississippi, the theatre of the operation of this benevolent system. Indulge me in a few remarks upon the condition of this favor-ite land of my birth. It is the land of your birth,

(Mr. Grundy,) or of your early adoption. With-in your recollection, and almost within mine, it was the home and hunting ground of various tribes of savages. It now presents a flourishing and happy population, engaged in the pursuits of civilized life. Where thirty years ago were deep forests and Indian wigwams, now are to be seen extensive farms, smiling villages and bustling cities. The hardy, bold and energetic band of pioneers in the West, have given a great and powerful accession to this Republic, both in physical strength & mental vigor. The character of the population is too well known to need much comment; but the situation, particularly in relation to the means of instruction, was the home and hunting ground of various tribes particularly in relation to the means of instruction, is perhaps not known to all. It neither can nor should be expected that a population, which has grown up in an unprecedented manner, within a very few years, could have all the advantages of other and older parts of the country in the means other and older parts of the country in the means of cultivating the mind. It too often happens with new settlers, that the necessity of physical exertion deprives them of the leisure and other opportunities for instruction. Moreover the emigrants to the West were from various quarters of the confederacy, bringing various manners and customs with them, their attachment to which has operated to prevent that concert in action, requisite to the adoption of any general system of education for the poorer classes of our fellow-citizens. We have grown too rapidly in numbers, to be We have grown too rapidly in numbers, to be supplied with schools in the ordinary manner. Ser, the salubrity of our climate, the cheapness of our lands, together with their fertility, have drawn the poor to the West. Those who had large families. and were unable to maintain them conveniently it other States, have sought the West. They come, but they bring not the means, either in books or money, for instruction. They live in comfort, for the necessaries of life are abundant, but they are still poor, and their minds remain uncultivated. do not in saying this, design to extend it too far. It is only a portion of the population that is so situated. The mass of intellect in the valley of the It is only a portion of the population that is so situated. The mass of intellect in the valley of the Mississippi is equal to that of any other equal portion of the globe. Nor is the effort which we are now making, any reflection either upon the intelligence or the information of the people of the West. We are now proposing to extend means of instruction there, which have been in operation for years elsewhere.—We labor under another disadvantage. In older countries, experience has taught the necessity of establishing institutions for the protection sleeps. The proposition proceeded on the ground that popular education was needed. If we our-selves grant so much, why suffer our pride to revolt at the Sunday School system? True, it will not be so general and so diffused a plan. will be very general, very cheap, and in my hum-ble opinion, very efficient. What an interesting fact has been communicated to us! Thirty-seven and a half cents will enable the Society to teach a pupil to read, and discharge him from school at 13 or 14 years of age, with a Testament in his hand. The bare communication of the fact is a rich commentary on the system. Who could withhold a few dollars, when he knows that each dollar will extend the great privilege of reading to three dif-ferent children of poverty?—This system is stri-king in another view. It does not withdraw the services of the child from the family during the week. With many families this would be a great convenience. And the child would, after the engagements of labor, devote itself more exclusively to the business of the school, and consequently make a progress in learning beyond any that can be found at the ordinary school,

Mr. Chairman, I see many advantages in this Mr. Charman, I see many availages in this system; indeed many points of superiority over almost any other, for instruction, besides the pious tendency. But I have detained you already too long to suggest them. I shall conclude by endeavoring to answer an objection which I have heard urged against it. It is said this system takes instruction of the child from the parent, gives the instruction of the child from the parent, gives it to a church, and thereby increases the power of the church, by impressing upon the mind in infan-cy or childhood, doctrines and principles which might be rejected in the maturity of age. And might be rejected in the maturity of age. And that this is done with a view to a political effect, which is to eventuate in an established religion. This objection will not bear examination. It does not take the religious education of the child from the parent, because there is no compulsion to send children to the Sunday School. If children are children to the Sunday School. If children are this voluntarily done, and implies an approbavain. Although, in several villages, the attendance is small, and it is difficult to persuade the people tion of the doctrines taught; for it cannot be pre-

and enightening the intellect of man, is to be made use of to render his subserviency more complete. That is to say, the light that is afforded darkens his path; the strength given, diminishes his power of resistance; and the freedom secured, throws him dependent upon the will of others! No, Sir! If any Church designed to raise up a power sufficient to operate upon and affect the political affairs of our country, they would labor to continue the minds of their people in ignorance, and consequently, weakness. The cflorts which are making to improve the mind, should put to shame the charge of designs to effect political results. Sir. I am at designs to effect political results. Sir, I am at heart a friend to the improvement of the mind, in any way that it can be effected. I would not blend Church and State. I would not bring the religious and political feelings of the country either into union or collision. Nor would I have either to exercise the least control over the other. Our Constitution guarantees to all the right to worship as stitution guarantees to all the right to worship as conscience may dictate. It is an inestimable privilege. Mr. Chairman, it is the interest of the Church and the Government to promote the instruction of the human mind. Science and literature are the sisters of liberty. They mutually advance each other. 'Tis knowledge dispels barbarism. as light dispels darkness.'

vance each other. 'Tis knowledge dispels bar-barism, as light disples darkness. Preserve your intelligence, and you preserve your political inde-pendence. Relapse into ignorance, and our Irea and happy institutions must moulder and decay. Mr. Wickliffe rose and said: Mr. Chairman, I not only second the resolution which has been submitted by the gentleman over the way, (Mr. Frelinghuysen) but I subscribe my entire appro-bation to the sentiments so aloquently and feeling-ly expressed by him in recommending it to our fa-vorable consideration. My indisposition this even-ing will prevent me from interrupting, by many revorable consideration. My moisposition this even-ing will prevent me from interrupting, by many re-marks of my own, the pleasure which all must feel from the animated developement of those princi-ples which govern and regulate the Sunday School ples which govern and regulate the Sunday School Union; an institution which has its origin in Chris-Union; an institution which has its origin in Christian philanthropy, and whose success mainly depends upon the voluntary support of a liberal community. I must, however, trespass upon the good feelings and time of this assembly, for a single moment, which I give my public testimony in favor of an institution which has accomplished so much, and promises to accomplish more for the rising generation, an institution whose sole object is public and private good, whose every tendency is the advancement of the temporal and eternal welfare of the human race. Sir, it cannot be that this institution is unfriendly to the free institutions of our of the human race. Sir, it cannot be that this institution is unfriendly to the free institutions of our country. Its tendencies cannot be, certain I am the object of its friends is not, to unite Church and State. Can such an inference be drawn from the lact that pious and good men of all religious denominations are engaged in extending the bleasings of intelligence to the unlettered youth throughout this wide spread Republic? Do those who wish to unite Church and State seek to disseminate light, knowledge and truth, among those whom they wish to enslave? Where is the literary institution. College or University, which does ry institution, College or University, which does not claim for its founders, promoters or Prelessors, those who profess the truths of Revelation? The those wno process the tritus of the Gospel and pro-objection that the ministers of the Gospel and pro-lessors of Christianity are engaged in promoting this system of Sunday School Education, consequently it must have for its object a union between the Government and the Church, would lie with equal force against every literary institution or col-lege in the country, where pious men have any agency in their government. I do not believe that there lives in the United States one being who is silly or wicked enough to desire a union between hurch and State.

Mr. Chairman, it has been your lot, as well as mine, to have been cast in early life in a country and at a time where and when the institution of Sunday Schools was unknown. per, Sir, when to the children of the villages in the West, that day, from which this institution takes its name, was the day of mischief and vice. It is now otherwise in those places in our native State, where Sunday Schools have become objects of interest and advantage to all. It is gratifying to witness the interesting scenes at one of these schools. Children, instead of a desire to engage in mischievous idleness, are ambitious to appear first and heat at the place-where practical, moral and religious truths are instilled into their youthful minds by the gratuitous agency of some moral or pious instructer. Sir, it is no objection with me to this institution, that it proposes to make the rising generation acquainted with the principles of the Christian Religion, and the truths of the Bible. the Christian Religion, and the trums of the Diole. No community, thus instructed, can be otherwise than free and happy. A people ignorant of these blessings cannot long enjoy civil liberty. They must sooner or later become the slaves of power, and victims of oppression. I hope the resolution will be unanimously adopted.

INTELLIGENCE.

REVIVAL IN A SCHOOL.

The Utica Baptist Register contains part of a letter from Mr. Abner Webb, one of the Students of the Hamilton Seminary, who is teaching school and preaching at Berkshire, Tioga co. N. Y. From the letter, writtes to a Christian brother, and dated "Berkshire, Feb. 4, 1831," we make an extract -

God has blessed us in our meetings. I have felt most sensibly that he has helped me to preach. I have felt every Sabbath as if I had preached all I knew, and could never preach

A work of grace commenced also in my school about four weeks ago, and three or four we hope Last Wednesday week, new impulse. While I were then converted. Lost Wednesday week, there seemed to be a new impulse. While I was praying in the morning, one of the young ladies obtained a hope. The feeling seemed to increase in school during the forenoon. I closprayer, and went to visit one of my scholars who in distress of mind had sent for me. I returned, and found that two had obtained hope in Christ during the intermission. On entering the school room, one of the young gentlemer who had not before discovered much feeling came to me, and with tears requested that I would commence the school by prayer. I did so. The whole school, with the exception of three or

four, were in tears.

I dismissed school, and told the students I should remain, and any could stay who wished.

None departed. I conversed with individuals; and those who had previously obtained hopes, in obedience to our divine Master, began to say, During that day, nine of my scholars

The following day, that is, a week ago yesterday, I commenced as usual; but the state of feeling was such that the students could not study. I again dismissed the school. Eleven, ere that day brought into the kingdom of Christ.

Friday was spent in the same manner. In the afternoon, the report of the state of the school having gone alroad, a young gentle-man and three young ladies from Richford, only man and three young ladies from Kichford, only one of whom was pious, visited us; and the next day they returned, all hoping in the Saviour. Several from the common school in the other part of the house, came in, and we think found the Saviour precious to their souls. During two days, twenty of my students think they found Jesus in that room; and during the four last days of last week, twenty five persons think they experienced in that same room a change of heart. When I commenced school, only one solitary individual in school had a hope. Now, out of forty-four, twenty-eight indulge hopes, and sixteen are yet strangers to God.

Saturday, we uniformly devote to reviewing the lessons of the past week. So when Saturday came, we reviewed that heavenly lesson which the Holy Spirit had taught us during the week. Each, as far as time would allow, related his experience, interspersed with singing and prayer; and we had a heavenly time.

Another letter from Elder Willey, to the editor of the

Another letter from Elder Willey, to the editor of the Register, dated at Lansingburgh, Feb. 8, states, that about the middle of August last, a spirit of prayer seemed to prevail in the social meetings. A few were baptized on the first Sabbath in September last, which, with those since baptized, make the number sixty six. The Presbyterians and Methodists have participated the blessing.—The prayer of faith, and the preaching of the gospel, have been greatly honoured of God.

REVIVAL AT ROCHESTER, N. V.

The Rochester Observer of March 3d, contains a cotinuation of the glad tidings which have so often erected us of late from that favored place, in an account of a " four days' meeting " which commenced on the 24th ult., and was attended by many ministers and people from abroad. Three prayer meetings were held and three sermons delicered, on each day. The concourse of people was frequently so great at one place, that a portion were obliged to withdraw, and attend a prayer meeting or sermon in another place; sometimes in two others. On the Sabbath, places of worship were filled to overflowing. The Lord's Supper was attended in the forenoon at the 2d church, the whole of the body of the house and half of the gallery being occupied by communicants. It is remarked, that " almost all the meetings were attended with manifest tokens of the presence and power of God;" but on Sabbath evening and Monday, they were still more remarkably distings Notice was given that Mr. Finney would reach at the 2d church on Sabbath evening, in answer to the question, "What shall I do to be saved?" All professing Christians, and all who indulged hope in Rochester, were requeste not to attend this meeting, but to assemble in another place and pray for a blessing upon it. We must lay before our readers the following description of the scenes which passed on that evening at the second church.

sed on that evening at the second church.

At an early hout an immense concourse assembled crowding every part of that large house, above and below, wherever an individud could possibly sit or stand. At the same time the vestibule was filled, and great numbers were compelled to go away who could not possibly get within the sound of the preacher's voice. We will not attempt to describe, nor can the reader easily conceive, the impression made upon our mind in looking over this denne mass, as the preacher commenced his discourse. The consideration, that so great a proportion of the Christians of the village were at that moment assembled in different places for prayer; that a large majority of this vast assemblage were doubtless impenitent; that many were already wounded by the aword of the Spirit; that terms of reconciliation with God, were to be proposed to and acted upon by every individual of this class; under such circumstances, that the destiny of many an immortal, must unquestionably be desirable for however to feel.

the least symptoms of weariness, or appeared conscious of the period which had elapsed. All other feelings and considerations seemed to be lost in that intensity of interest which was concentrated upon the momentous subject to which the attention of all was then directed. Daving the first part of the discourse, almost every conceivable relige of lies was swept away: during the second, the conditions of salvation were rendered so conspicuous, that the way to heaven, and way to hell, seemed to be as it were visible to every mind; so that whosoever took the care, or the other, must be conscious where they were and what they were doing, and to avoid an immediate decision was rendered impossible by the unasaer in which the subject was presented. And the vivid illustrations solema, and, as it appeared to us, resistless appeals which were made to the heaven, and way to hell, seemed to be us it were visible to every mind; so that whoseever took the one, or the other, it, must be conscious where they were and what they were doing, and to avoid an immediate decision was renewed to the conscious where they were doing, and to avoid an immediate decision was renewed the minute of the third the subject was presented. And the vivid illustrations solema, and, as it appeared to us, resistless appeads which were made to the heart and conscience of the hearters, and must the sun-like blaze of truth, which perpetually glowed around the speaker, we could at times almost see the fires of the Spirit sweeping over the congregation, and melting the impenitent into contrition before God.

After the theorems was could in which the

After the discourse was ended, in which the conditions of salvation were bid with perfect conspicuousness before every mind, and all was and that could be said to arge their immediate acceptance, all who had come to a fixed determination to accept at once, were requested to tarry after the congregation were dismissed, that special prayer might be offered in their behalf. The number which left was so small, that the crowd seemed hardly diminished, and the throng being still so great that it was impossible to reparate the congregation without great inconvenience; these who were determined. reparate the congregation without great inconvenience; those who were determined to accept at once of the conditions laid before them, were requested to signify that determination by rizing. Simultaneously, hondreds acose from all parts of the house. To us, this seemed in respect.

from all parts of the house. To us, this seemed in respect to many, a last and final call, and we believe it was generally so regarded, by those who arose. We tremble who we reflect upon the gloomy prospects of those who refused, under circumstances of such iterp and avial interest.

The whols congregation were then requested to kneed down, while four or five short, appropriate, and fervent prayers were offered up at the throne of grace. During this awfully solemn interval, when so great a congregation were upon then knees before God, it did seem that the heavens were directly up at the throne of grace. During this awfully solemn interval, when so great a congregation were upon then knees before God, it did seem that the heavens were directly up at the throne of grace. During this awfully solemn interval, when so great a congregation were upon them knees before God, it did seem that the heavens were directly up at the throne of grace. Put have been fave private in the interval in the provision of the service. We feel a perfect confidence that many did submit, there is the provision of the resistant in the provision of the provi

baptized. The work seems evidently increasing. | Many had before left the village, who had found peace to their souls during the meeting." On Monday evening, Mr. Finney repeated his sermon at the third church, which was excessively crowded, and a multitude went away who could find no place to sit or stand; although the request bad been urged, that the sests should be relinquished in favor of strangers and of the impenitent. Here "the same intense interest and awful solemnity were manifested," as on Sabbath evening. The number who took "the anxions seats" was greater than had ever been seen since the revival commenced in September last. "The point intended to be decided by ealling sinners to the anxious seat is, whether they will then make the resolve to serve God, and abjure allegiance to the world; whether they will serve God or Baal."

The Observer adds, concerning several succeeding days, The Observer adds, concerning several succeeding days, "Meetings of inquiry, numerously attended, are still held every morning, and a sectnon is delivered every evening. Conversions are duily taking place. The number who have submitted to God since the commencement of this meeting, will only be known at the judgment day. We may, however, say with confidence, that it is very great. Hundreds came here from a distance of from 10 to 60 and even a hundred miles, and very many of them, who came here to see what God was doing in the midst of us, have gone home to tell their families, their friends and neighbors, what He has done for their souls. With respect to the whole meeting we may truly say, that although we hope to witness many such scenes heterafter, we have never before seen such powerful and signal displays of God's power in so short an interval of time."

A Reformation among the Africans in Rochester.—About the 7th of December last, there came to this village two respectable African Preachers, viz. R. Melvin of Upper Canada, and C. A. Boyd of Allegany County, Pa. The Lord has blessed their labors abundantly since their arrival here; and they have been instrumental in the hands of God of breaking up ball rooms, and all kinds of vice: and the Africans are turning their houses of mirth into houses of praise to God. A number of them have already experienced religion: the like has never been known among the Africans in this place before!

Revivals in Wanne County .- A dergyman in Wayn

Revivals in Wayne County.—A dergyman in Wayne County, in a note to the editor of this paper, says, "In Newark congregation there probably have been 150 conversions recently: 81 have united with the clurch on profession of their faith. In Marion, probably between 100 and 150 conversions: 34 have united with the clurch, and it is supposed that as many as 200 take the anxious seat, within the bounds of the Newark Society. The revival continues with unabated interest and power. Indeed the whole region appears to be greatly excited. The moment the fire of divine truth touches them, they wither under its indusere. The whole population appear anxious to place themselves under the sound of the Gospel, "—Rach. Obs.

Philadelphia.—A cerre-pondent at Philadelphia under date of the 8th inst says: "You will rejoice to learn that the Holy Spirit is carrying on a glorious work in this city. Every week there are two or three general union prayer meetings; and on one afternoon there is public preaching. Ten or fifteen ministers take an active part more or less in these meetings. There is evidently a new state of feeling among these ministers. In eight or nine churches, there is an unusual attention to the concerns of religion. The numbers who attend the meetings of impire via some of them, is from farty to sixty. It is believed that more than twenty were made the subjects of divine grace during the last week." twenty were made the subjects of divine grace during last week." [N. Y. Evan.

City of New York .- The revival in this city continue with undasted interest. In one respect the state of things i peculiarly interesting. We aliade to the fact that mercan tile purmits are at this reason. I the year drawing thou sands of strangers to the city from all parts of the country It is estimated that not less than [0,000 individuals will in the course of a few weeks be drawn to this metrop. How important that they should receive such impression during their residence here, as will, by the blessing of trextend the revival throughout the land !—N. F. Obs.

Geneva, Waterlan, and Vicinity.—Interesting letters have come to hand from Geneva, under date of the 234 ult. The revival in that place, commenced, it seems, sometime age in a female seminary, where more than twenty give evidence of having been renewed. It has lately increased endence of having been renewed. It has lately increased in every part of the town, and is still going forward in a wonderful manner. The hopeful subjects are not enumerated; but perhaps may be at this time, not far from a hundred and forty. In Waterloo, the work is powerful beyond any thing ever known in this region. Seneca Falls, also, and at the west of us, almost every town is visited with outpointings from the shower of usery. The writer hadde. Many towns around as share in the blessing. In every direction are glorous outpourings of the Holy Spirit.

A clerical friend, who has just returned from the western part of the State, says he does not know of a town west of the Genesce river, that now remains unaffected. | Utica Recorder.

A revival has commenced in the village of Auburn, with sterwhelming interact. At Elbridge, also, there is a powerful work.—td.

Hartford, Conn.—Monday's Observer brings no addi-

annal accounts of the revival in Hartbird; but a gentleman from that place states, that it is extending with great so-bunity and power. Other towns in the neighborhood are

made upon our mind in looking over this dense mass, as the preacher commenced his discourse. The consideration, that as great a proportion of the Christians of the village were at that moment assembled in different places for prayer; that a large majority of this was assemblage were looking and prevaing the whole time, described this week are that city, the sword of the Spirit; that terms of reconciliation with God, were to be proposed to and acted upon by every individual of this class; under such circumstances, that the destiny of many an immortal, must unquestionally be died, for heaven or for hell, before the congregation should break up, spread a deep and pervading solemnty are every connehance, such as circuity alone when brought near to a mind destined to share its momentums realities, is adapted to produce.

The discourse, which occupied about two hours, and the design of which was, to show the sinner, lst. what he must do, if he would be saved, was fostened to with increased interest and solemnty from its commencement to its close. No individual, of these who keep the church were awake. Someoned to be to complete to stand during the whole time, discovered the least symptoms of weariness, or appeared conscious of the period which bad elapsed. All other feelings and considerations scened to be lost in that intensity of interest which was concentrated moon the momentums subject.

The Colleges.- Five Culleges have heretofore been mentioned, as visited by the effusions of the Holy S Bowdom, Williams, Union, Western Reserve and Jeffi ions of the Holy Sparit To the list we may now add Kenyon College, Ohio, unde the presidency of Bp. Chase.

Effect of a Revival .- The editor of an infidel public Effect of a Revited.—The editor of an infidel publica-tion in Lockport, N. Y. it is stated, has been led by the Spiret of truth to resonance the delicions which he had chec-ished, since the commencement of the revival in that place. In a letter, dated on the 15th oft, an extract of which ap-peared in the N. Y. Evangeliet, the writer says: "The Spirit now is in powerful operation at Lockport; Mc. Cooley, the Editor and publisher of 'Priesteratt Expand,' is a pronument subject of it. Other characters almost is a prominent subject of it. Other cas notorious are also under its influence.

Jefferson College, (Penn.)-Our pious readers will had to bear that previous to the administration of the d's Supper at Canonisburgh, which took place on last of the church, and that eleven of these were students of Jefferson College, which has long been a blessing to the claurch of Christ. We are glad to state that there are others under exercise of mind, who have not as yet given deciromising .- Pittsburgh Her.

In Kenyon College.-We have been favoured, says the and that then if ever was the time when sinners must adopted in the humble themselves before an offended God and soverige. We feel a perfect confidence that many did submit, during this evening, so memorable in the history of the resival in this village; but how many, the Searcher of hearts only can tell.

On Monday morning at 9 o'clock, an inquiry meeting was held in the basement room of the account church, which was "crowded to overflowing with anxious sinners. A deep solemnity pervaded the assembly. A large number at this time expressed a hope of an interest in the Saviour.

Prayer meetings have been regularly held every Sun-"Frayer meetings have been regularly held every Sunday morning at sunrise, and in the evening at 7 o'clock.—
From Christmas it was deeply impressed upon the minds of some of the oldest brethren, that the Lord was about to visit us again, and that it was the duty of the brethren, (25 students are communicants.) to be much engaged in prayer. The whole number of students is about 160, who are, on account of the situation of their rooms, naturally divided into four divisions; in each of these divisions a prayer meeting was commenced, to be held on week-day evenings. The brethren set apart ten days for fasting and prayer for the outpouring of God's Holy Spirit among the students. The number that attended the prayer meetings continually increased.

students. The number that attended the prayer meetings continually increased.

"For two days, (the 22d and 23d days of January.) every student appeared solema, and a death-like stillness prevailed throughout the whole institution.

"The Hofy Spirit appeared to be striving with all. Up to this time it had been a deep, silent work; one and another now began to yield, and to inquire what they should do to be saved. Those who but a few days before were indifferent during prayers in the hall morning and evening, were now not only serious and attentive, but, feeling their guilty, lost condition, were earnestly imploring God to have mercy upon them, The language of every countenance appeared to be, God is here!

"Since the 23d ult. some have returned again to the

nance appeared to be, God is here!
"Since the 23d ult. some have returned again to the
world. But, for ever praised be God, during this happy,
this refreshing season, fifty students have resolved to serve
the Lord, thirteen of whom have already given good evidence of a chause of heart." dence of a change of heart.

In Lansingburgh, N. Y .- The following notice of the re

In Lansingburgh, N. Y.—The following notice of the revival in Lansingburgh, is from a letter to a gentleman in New Haven, inserted in the Religious Intelligencer, and bears date February 36.

'I have waited three weeks to see the progress of a most wonderful work of the Holy Spirit, which commenced in this place on Sabbath evening, Jan. 2. At the close of the evening service, there was an invitation given for all these to tarry, who felt divine impressions in view of their sins. Twelve remained in their seats.

'A meeting was appointed to be held in the session house, at 6 ofclock next morning. I attended, expecting to find these anxious ones, and the professors, assembled, but to my surprise found a crowded house filled with an audience under the deepest solemnity—not the least noise, except the voice of prayer, which continued an hour.—These meetings have been continued ever since, and fully attended. ended.
All classes are subjects of this reval; the high and

ow, the rich and poor. Scarcely a church in this village out what has felt the happy results. I have attended to the examination of thirty-eight candidates for our con-numion. The Episcopal Church has had several conver-

munion. The Episcopal Church has had several conversions.

'The work has recently commenced at Waterford. It still goes on powerfully in Troy. I understand that it has commenced in the Episcopal Church.

A letter from a correspondent of the Albany Telegraph gives the following additional information. 'Last Sabbath the sacrament of the Lord's Supper was administered.—Thirty-seven were added to the church on profession of their fauth. Nearly one half of the number added, are heads of families, male and female. In addition to the 37 who were united with the church by profession, there are alson 13 others who cherish a hope, and seem to give evidence that they have passed from death unto life. About 38 are now anxiously inquiring. Several of there have been recently awskened.

Usea N. Y. Feb. 20 .- The four days' meeting here is traca N. F. Feb. 28.—The four days' meeting here is still in session at the moment (Monday) of writing this article. We can only say, we have witnessed scenes of overwhelming interest. Meetings are througed; and the great question is evidently antated by many. Numbers, we trust, have submitted themselves to God. Among the clergymen present from a distance, are Kev. Mr. Kirk, of Albany, and Rev. Mr. Beardman, from Watertown. The work in this place has for a long time been peculiarly precious.—If estern Rec.

In Brooklyn, N. Y .- The serious attention in this place tery great. At a recent prayer-meeting, at corning, 500 persons were present.

West Ploumfield, N. Y. has for some time enjoyed a Ethridge, N. Y .- A three days meeting was held about

revailed. In about a week after, between 20 and 30 be ame the hopeful subjects of renovating grace.

Revival among the Indians.—A letter of Dec. 26, 1830 com Rev. Evan Jones, Missionary at the Valley Towns afee, that at a church-meeting the same morning, ten herokees give a clear relation of the work of the Holy

INTERESTING FROM CHARLESTON, S. C. The edger of the Charleston Observer thus notices our Day's Meeting recently held in that city.

From the counting recently held in that city, there appeared to be an increasing solemnity. Many professions of religion began to examine anew their hopes. The intervals of public varship were spent by little groups of Christians carnessly supplicating the divine blessing, and doubtless there was many an indent prayer which accorded, from the solutide of the choict, to the ear of the Most High. from the solutide of the closet, to the our of the Most High. Nor did the meeting close without some tokens of the High. Nor did the meeting close without some tokens of the High. Nor did the meeting close without some tokens of the High vine favor. The numbers of our different churches were drawn nearer together than ever, and seemed more like one maded happy family where kindred spirits dwell. There seemed to be a readiess to confess past de linquencies—a heart to weep over pot coldness—a disposition to return to the Lord, from whon they had so long and so grievously revolted. The advantage which this moveting has been to professors of religion is meetimable; and we trust that its idessings have also extended to some what knew not God, and who obeyed not the Gospel of His Son. A considerable number of persons, chiefly in the morating of tie, are known to be deeply somerined for the solvation of their soils; and there may be also some who entertain a hope that they have experienced the washing of regeneration and the renewing of the Holy Giost.

Since the choic of the Four Day's Meeting, the Ministers and newbers of our churches generally feet that Gol has

Since the close of the Four Day's Meeting, the Ministers and accorders of our churches generally feel that Goi has begun to revive His work in a toanner adoptive unprecedented in this city. The prayers of the people of God in every place are most carneatly solicited, that the closed which seems to be gathering over us may descend in coppose showers. It is indeed a subject of rejoicing that the Spirit of the Lord is here; yet, to feel as we ought, we should oppose walt trendling, and fear feet by our unbelief and unfaithfulness. He should be grieved, and depart. Then would our last state be weare than the first.

The same cater gives the following account of the

The same paper gives the following account of the ly Tract Distribution for February in that cit

families, and \$14 received towards the expense of the Monthly Distribution.

BOSTON RECORDER.

we did not appose that the respectable part of them could being their minds to an approval of such a mass of valence whole family of human animals into one common bring their minds to an approval of such a mass of vulgar.

own merits, we made the following statement :

" Supposing it can be satisfactorily proved that Mr.

were at the college. Seven students professed their faith the defence of the Orthodox men and measures assailed by

Mr. W. [See Recorder for Jan. 26, 1831.] This obligation was voluntarily assumed, and we shall fulfil it to the letter; though we still protest, (as we have done before) against the principle of requiring men of good character to prove the falsehood of slanders uttered against them by party zealots, a principle the most unjest that can be imagined, and one which is never pretended to be acted upon by honorable men. The Unitarians, however, have all along taken it for granted that the Orthodox are bound to act on this principle, unjust and partial as it is, in the case of "Whitman's Letters." This is only one among the many instances, in which Unitarians have thought it right and charitable to treat their Orthodox neighbors as ont-laws.

The "Review of Whitman's Letters," which has just

been published, would never have been necessary, had it not been for the shameless pertinacity (we know not what else to call it) of leading Unitarians in vouching for and recommending the "Letters." The whole subject is thoroughly discussed in the "Review," and the "Letters" are proved to be "made up of misstatements, misrepresenta-tions, and distortions of the truth;" and in addition to this, of direct and positive falsehood, even more than we had expected to see. We do not quote from the "Review," because the whole should be read, in order to obtain any competent knowledge of the subject. Suffice it to say, that all the principal statements of Mr. Whitman are completely overthrown; and that it is shown by an uppeal to facts that Unitarians have for years been practising the oppression, insults, and injuries, of which they so foully use the Orthodox. We have outselves, in years past, had some personal experience on this point; and we know the tender mercies of some who call themselves "liberal Christians" to be brutal eruelty.

We now desire to ask, whether honorable men, of any

party, are prepared to have religious controversy take this turn? Are they willing to have our community kept in a constant flume of discord and ill feeling, by private scandal dignified with the name of religious controversy? If they are jumpured for and determined upon such a course, they may pursue it; though they will find the end thereof to be the ways of death, death to every moral and religious principle. If this sort of dispute is still to be kept up, we desire that all who wish to retain a particle of Christian feeling to stand aloof from it, or to attend to it so further than is absolutely necessary in self-defence; and we recommend to their attentive consideration the following sentence from the writings of S. T. COLERIDGE.

" Impudently false and slanderous assertions can be met only by assertions of their impudent and slanderous falsehood; and Christians will not, must not, condescend to this. How can mere railing be answered by them who are furbidden to return a railing answer? Whether or on what provocation such offenders may be punished or coerced on the score of incivility and ill-neighborhood, and for the abatement of nuisance, as in the case of other soulds and the endangerers of the public peace, must be trusted to the discustion of there importance, and flattering their vanits, by att attention to their works, if the punishment be slight; and if severe, of spreading far and wide their reputation as martyrs, as the smell of a dead dog at a distance is said to change into that of mosk."

Since writing the above, we have seen the notice of the Review of Mr. Whitman's Letters in the Register of Saturday. We think it altogether favorable to the character of the Review, that the conductors of that paper find themselves unable to speak of it, as it seems they wish to do, without totally misrepresenting it. How could they affirm, that the Editor of the Spirit of the Polgrims, in his first notice of these Letters, "dearanced them as unworthy of a perusal," when he said expressly that he hoped they might be read?—" He (the Reviewer) brings up a formidable array of accusations said to have been alleged against the Orthodox." Does not the Reviewer show conively that these accusations have been alleged! Does he not quote them verbatim et literatim from standard Unitarian publications; and refer to the book and page where they may be found!—These gentlemen represent the Resistance of consisting that a persecution and opposition are the natural and inevitable result" of Orthodox princtples. Do they not know that he concedes no such thing? that they put an entirely unwarrantable construction upon his language! and exhibit him as saying what he never did say!—"The Reviewer confesses" that the Orthodox system beads inevitably to denunciation and injury." Where does the Reviewer make a confession such as this! No that they seem hardly to know what they do say-but cer-tainly false, -- "He (the Reviewer) does not undertake to mass of evidence by which they are sustained." So far is this from being true, that we think the Reviewer (if culpable he did. "Does not grapple with his leading propositions? He first shows without going into an examination of Mr. W.'s statements, that they do not prove what he was and his brethren; and, secondly, that his statements generally are but a mass of misropresentations, and altogether unworthy of credit or confidence. "We do not see that he (the Reviewer) has set aside a single fact upon which Mr. W. relies in proof of his declarations." Atomsking!!
Upon what do these gentlemen think Mr. W. does rely
"in proof of his declarations!"—"In most instances, we have only the Reviewer's assertions in opposition to the facts advanced by Mr. Whitman." We hope our neigh-The number of tamilies reported was 2297.—The numer supplied, 2199—and 98 declined receiving the Tracts.

More than a dozen children have already been brought
into the Sabbath School, and several others promised.

The Review needs no "puffing or trumpering" from us.

It is before the public—it will be extensively read—and we
are not willing it should sneak for itself. een put into the hands of as many are quite willing it should speak for itself.

DR. BEECHER'S LECTURES.

PALTICEAL ATREESA. The concluding betture of Dr. Beecher's course was a long one. He recognitudated the national dangers which he had alluded to informer discourses and set before his hearies the remedy. He contembed that these dangers are many and various. This vast extent On account of the sudden tilness of the Editor, several subjects of interest must be deferred.

THE RECENT CONTROVERSY.

We expressed our opinion of "Whitman's Letters," when they first appeared. That opinion has remained unshered, and all the subsequent discussion has tended only to confirm it. We stated, from the first, that these "remarkable Letters" were henceth notice, and ought to receive none, unless adopted by the Uniturian party. In that case it might be necessary to refute them. Though we were aware that Unitarians felt themselves very loardly puressed, and scarcely knew which way to turn themselves, we did an sequence of elements would bed out the power of ambition. The arbeistical conspire very more of elements would below the first, that these "remarkable Letters" were henceth notice, and ought to receive none, unless adopted by the Uniturian party. In that case it might be necessary to refute them. Though we were aware that Unitarians felt themselves very hardly puressed, and scarcely knew which way to turn themselves, we did an sequence of elements would below out the same very loardly puressed, and scarcely knew which way to turn themselves, we did an sequence of elements would below out the same very loardly puressed, and scarcely knew which way to turn themselves, we did an sequence of elements would below out the same very loardly puressed, and scarcely knew which way to turn themselves were foliable to be added that these deagers are many and various. The case of strife, and were never more so than at this present time. These are none into consumty, are powerful causes of strife, and were never more so than at this present time. These are none into country, are powerful causes of strife, and were never more so than at this present time. The same very more such and there are none, and statefers the current, and were never more so than at this present time. These are none, and statefers the current, and were never more so than at this present time. These are none, and statefers the current, an bring their minds to an approval of such a mass of vulgarity, and falsehood, as Mr. Whitman had presented to the
public. It was not long before we were undeceived. The
Register, Advocate, and Examiner, have all declared that
Mr. W.'s statements are true and honorable; and some
political pupers, particularly the "respectable Daily,"
have condescended to lend a belong hand to this work of
scandal and abuse.

Finding that these efforts were beginning to exert an influence on the minds of some honest Unitarians, who, as
we suppose, would have looked upon the "Letters" with
utter contempt, if they were left to stand simply on their
own merits, we made the following statement:

Such, said the lecturer, are some of the dangers that Supposing it can be satisfactorily proved that Mr. Whitman's Letters are made up of misstatements, misrepresentations, and distortions of the truth, will our Unitarian friends then say that we have spoken of the Letters or their author, with too much severity or contempt? If this cannot be proved, we engage to plead guilty, and relimpuish

He then called the attention of his bearers to the He then called the attention of his heavers to a source of hope.—God, and the interpositions of he to reform our heaves and make the nation great at There is but one remedy and that is, such a state of a those fowards God and our neighbors as the law and requires—the christianizing of the world. The innecessary to save us is that of truth, supernatural respect, that by at God changes the affections. It is youd the power of God to work such a change of character as will reconcile liberty and prosperity a manence and points. He has created and can tegree man with the highest degree of temporal point it seems good to him. govern man with the host created and can testan as if it seems good to him. Every thing shows that took purposes are leading to intellectual and civil and seems firmed by the consideration that, force, the cultivation of methods and the effect of creeds, have failed completely in the expected results. Respecting creeds, the proacher and that they were justifiable modes of expressing views of the Christian doctrine as much as a bill of tights, or a constitution croachment upon the rights of those who do were lawful expressions of political faith. Creeds: croachment upon the rights of those who do not to them, and not inconsistent with free inquiry, or liberty; they are simply an honest avowal of op-have been powerful memorials rather than usele-not true that those who denounce creeds have a selves, for belief in any thing is a creed, whe written or carried in the heart, whether it consi-patible or ten, and the man who have a creed and selves, for belief in any thing is a treed, have none thems written or carried in the heart, whether it consist of one article or ten, and the man who has no creed has no belief; a creed in the head or the heart is as influential as a creed on paper, and may be acted upon with as much as and perseverance as those show who profess a written creed. He asked if it was candid, honorable, republican, or favaitan, for one sect to stigmatize another for the exercise of that liberty which belongs to all and which they practice of every particular as much as is practised by those they would render odious for so doing. Creeds are indispensable elements of free inquivy; and scriptural, venerable, used as they have been and are, they fall immeasurably below the exigency of the national necessity. They do not predece holdness of themselves, nor do they insure it, nor perpetrate themselves, but they are moral buddmarks between the spirit, killeth instead of giveth life.

A faithful evangelical ministry is not alone sufficient to diffuse and perpetuate moral purity,—although the most powerful cause man is permitted to wield. Evangelical churches, in cordial concord, were they formed and sycended over the land could be no sure defence, as their action could only extend a certain length; without the renosting power of the spirit they would be filled with nominal Christians who would soon fall lank upon hereey and error. There is no remedy for self-received error but regenerating. The version of the price of the received error but regenerating. The version of the proper of the received error but regenerating.

Curismans who would soon fall back upon herey and ror. There is no remedy for self received error but generation. The various forms of church organizathave been impotent; they have been the occasion of but el attachment and controversy, but their influence in ducing holiness has been like the power of the colonel hold the whichwind. The many hold the whirlwind. The government of God is the only government which will hold society against depravity, and that is the government of his own laws written upon the heart—the unity of spirit and the bond of peace, which alone can perpeture against

that is the government of his own laws written upon the heart—the unity of spirit and the bond of peace, which alone can perpetuate national pucity and tranquillay.

We have fallen spon other times than the church of God ever saw before, times in which the same amount of religious and moral indusence which once availed to advance the cause of Christ will not now enable it to hold its own. In our colonial state we were few and poor and feelds, now nations compose a confederacy—states are nations—religious denotanations are nations. Those who, reasoning from past analogies, think it desirable that conversions should be dilatory, forget that the revivals in the kingdom of darkness are moving on with terrific hasts and power; millions are going into that kingdom, while hundreds only, are adding to the kingdom of Christ. Patriotism may help but cannot be relied on. Philosophy may speculate but cannot stand the shock of so mighty a collision. Religious education is a cause whose efficacy alone will available, although a cause without which we cannot standy. Nothing but a phalanx of holy hearts around the Sabbal can save. Nothing but such a national change of beat and affections as will cause it to become a delight, and the sanctuary of the Lord. In the day of God's power femation must be willing to obey him or its destruction is inevitable.

Dr. Beecher then went into an examination of the cvide.

table. Dr. Beecher then went into an examination of the cycle The Decementics went into an examination of the evis which posseldy may grow out of the establishment of The blogical Seminaries, contending that taste and talent see aftener the object of the student's ambition than they ought to be, and that simple, unaffected piety is preferable, in a minister to great show of eloquence and power of language. He contended that Revivuls are indispensable to saucify the literature of the contended that Revivuls are indispensable to saucify he literature of the nation and to associate intellectual co are with holinoss of heart. He dwelt for some time aptime with notinose of heart. He dwelt for some time upon this subject—the necessity and effects of revivals, comparing late instances in the state of New York with those of a former period. He replied to the abjections urged against such a means of working God's grace and contended that, although excitement, and had notices, and mistake have occasionally been known to operate, at such times, they have generally been force from eminustasm and excess—that they have been attended with a just solicitude of sin and with atheorems in a contract of the contra with subsequent joy and peace in believing. The effect revivals apon the inerals has been auspicious; they have reared the family altar and trained up the rising generate in the nurture and admonition of the Lord. [Courier.

For the Baston Recorder. AMERICAN EDUCATION SOCIETY.

REV. JONAS KING.
The public attention was called, not long since, to some The pattic attention was called, not long since, to some interesting incidents in the early history of this devoted servant of the Lord Jesus. The Quarterly Register of the American Education Society recently published, contains the following fetter, which shows how rich an income he broadcators of that Society are beginning to derive from their investments in its productive stock. The money, in this case, though valuable, is small compared with the recence which the Society receives from the good name of their tree defracts.

"Tenos. (Greece,) 27th May, 1820.

"Tenos. (Greece,) 27th May, 1820.

Rev. and Dear Sir.—In the year of 1816, as oear as I recollect, just as I was about finishing my collegate similes, I received from the American Education Society a donation of fifty dollars; and though it was not expected, as I suppose, by the Society, that I should ever refund that sum, and though, since the refunding system has been adopted, it is the cuctom of the Society, as I am informed, with regard to that system, to make an exception in favor of missionaries, still I am lappy to return the above mentioned sum, with the interest, which, by this time, nearly equals the principal; and I therefore send you one hundred dollars, which I wish you to accept as payment for the fifty dollars, which I wish you to accept as payment for the fifty dollars, which I wish you to accept as payment for the fifty dollars, which I received about further years ago. It is not long since I have had it in my power to remit this sum, which I hope may be the means of adding some one more worthy than myself.

With gratinide to the Society, and best wishes for its

orthy than mysell.

With gratinade to the Society, and best wishes for its series, I am, Rev. and dear Sir, your very sincere friend, and oh't humble servant,

Rev. E. Cornelius, Sec'y of the Am. Ed. Soc."

For the Boston Recorder AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS.

[The articles, which it is expected will appear, note this head, in this paper, for several weeks to come, will be communicated by one of the gentlemen at the Missioners Rooms. They are occassoned by an exigency in the al fairs of the Board, which will be explained in the series -The Editors of Religious Newspapers in the country at carnestly requested to republish these numbers, and are at liberty, if they prefer to do so, to print them as though originally communicated to their respective papers.] No. 1.

The Production Committee of the Board of Foreign Missions have not been manualful of the duties incumbent on them, in the present state of the Treasury of the Board. They have made known the fact extressively, that the very set of last year fell 20,000 dollars below what they were They have made known the fact extensively, that the recepts of last year feld 20,000 dollars below what they were the year before; and that, with diminished resources, it would not be possible to make advances in the work of orgonal and the work of the control of the control of the land to the force of the land to the force of the land to the theory of the land to the land to

* It should, however, be stated, that only four or five accepted the appointment

larging they ca be like

W. H. I

The Ba

English of Sept. 1 Beitish ni

Rame after the

Annual next Ann America evening i Society. has accept attention of his hearers to the only darid, and the interpositions of his spirit arid and that interpositions of his spirit arid and our neighbors as the law and geopel istinatizing of the world. The inducate its that of truth, supernatural in this God changes the affections. It is not before the six and properly with perfect of the affections of the more than and the highest degree of temporal prosperity in him. Every thing shows that God's ing to intellectual and civil and social any before existing, in this we are conderation that, force, the cultivation of intellectual and civil and social any before existing, in this we are conderation that, force, the cultivation of intellectual and civil and social any before existing, in this we are conderation that, force, the cultivation of intellectual and civil and social any before existing, in this we are conderation that, force, the cultivation of intellectual and civil and social any before existing, in this we are consistent with free inquiry, or religious mounts a bill of rights, or a constitution sinus of political faith. Creeds are no energists of those who do not rubscribe consistent with free inquiry, or religious mply an honest avowal of opinion, and memoriale rather than useless. It is who denounce creeds have none themany thing is a creed, whether it is not the heart, whether it consist of one heart who has no creed has no behead or the heart is as influential as a may be acted upon with as much aral those show who profess a written creed, andid, honorable, republican, or this signatize another for the exercise of longs to all and which they practise in the latter only, leth instead of giveth hie.

all ministry is not alone sufficient to a moral purity,—although the most it hey would be filled with nominal it they would be filled with tion of his hearers to the

it they would be filled with nominal soon fall back upon heresy and erectly for self received error but recives forms of church organization they have been the occasion of bigothery have been the occasion of bigothery have been the occasion of bigothery have been the filled by the power of the coloweb to The government of God is the only I hold society against depravity, and to fills own laws written upon the titl and the bond of peace, which

acy-states are nations-reli-tions. Those who, reasoning it desirable that conversions at the revivals in the kingdom with terrific haste and power; kingdom, while hundreds only, of Christ. Patriotism may help Philipsophy may succellate but of Christ. Patriotism may belp Philosophy may speculate but of so mighty a collision. Reli-whose efficacy alone will avail vithout which we cannot stand holy hearts around the Sabba

from enthusiasm and excess—that with a just solicitude of sin and peace in believing. The effect of has been auspicious; they have nd trained up the rising generation tition of the Lord. [Courier.

For the Boston Recorder. DUCATION SOCIETY. JONAS KING.

iety recently published, contains h shows how rich an income the

B.—In the year of 1816, as near was about finishing my collegiate the American Education Society a make an exception in favor tem, to make an except and the above men-terest, which, by this time, nearly ind I therefore send you one hundred ou to accept as payment for the fifty red about fourteen years ago. It is and it in my power to remit this sum, the means of aiding some one more

the Society, and best wishes for its dear Sir, your very sincere friend, Sec'y of the Am. Ed. Soc."

For the Boston Recorder ARD OF COMMISSIONERS DREIGN MISSIONS.

is expected will appear, under for several weeks to come, will be the gentlemen at the Missionary soned by an exigency in the afwill be explained in the series .-Newspapers in the country are publish these numbers, and are at to do so, to print them as though ed to their respective papers.]

No. 1. tree of the Board of Foreign Mismindful of the doties incumbent on are of the Treasury of the Board, the fact extensively, that the re-0,000 dollars below what they were at, with diminished resources, it make advances in the work of the knowledge of the Lord. In their chains of the missionaries who may us, and of the hundreds in the ong us, and of the hundreds in the regulared by those missionaries, seri schools, and of the multiudes begun to awaken to the Gospel atadly urged upon the sympathies during the last summer, formal is were sent to more than thirty urts of the country, to visit the their respective neighborhoods, first of September, when the faanonmences, have been nearly so same time last year. If they months, as they have been for the months, as they have been will fall they were the last year—but thes, not the receipts of that year were see of the year persons, and betters, by which means a debt to dably incurred. Shall the receipts

be stated, that only four or five

go on decreasing from year to year? Every Christian, who reflects on the last charge of Christ to his church, will answer, No: —there is a mighty work to be done, and we must advance constantly, as well as reputify, or it never will be completed. The writer of this article feels, that the receipts of this present year, although the year has more than half elapsed, must in some way be made greater than they ever have been. That there is an urgent necessity for this, will be shown in a future number.

At present, attent on is invited to the purport of several resolutions, which have lately been a lopted by the Committee.

1. The Committee deem it exceedingly desirable to send, within eighteen months from this time, about twenty missionaries into the different missionary fields, already occupied, to some extent, by the Board; viz. Three or four to the East Indies and other parts of southern Asia—at least six to constries which are supplied from the Mediterranean mission—as many as six or seven to the Parific Occan—and at least three to the Indian tribes of this country.

2. While the Committee feel the great importance of an larging their operations to the extent above mentioned, they cannot with propriety adopt measures, which would be likely to increase the present debt of the Board, but are bound to aim at its speedy extinguishment.

3. They confidently believe, however, that the interest felt in this cause by the Christian community is such as to marrant the expectation, that sufficient pecuniary means may be obtained to carry forward the missions, which have been commenced and prosecuted by the Board, in reliance on the promises of God, and in accordance with the known wishes of the clurches.

The number of missionaries mentioned in the first resolu-The Committee deem it exceedingly desirable to

been commenced and prosecuted by the Board, in reliance on the promises of God, and in accordance with the known wishes of the churches.

The mumber of missionaries mentioned in the first resolution, is the least which the Committee supposed ought to be sent to the several missions in the true specified.

The second resolution virtually declares, that none, or very few, can be sent, as the receipts now are.

The third declares the confidence of the Committee—which I cannot doubt is well founded—that the means may be procured for sending out twenty missionaries, or even a greater number, within eighteen months.

I shall inquise in a fourne number, whether the missionaries can be obtained. But the churches should not wait to ascertain that, before famishing the pecuniary means. How do they know but the uncertainty whether funds can be procured, is repressing, and in fact destroying, the missionary ardor of many a young man, who would otherwise come forward with abscrity to the service I. He, who is whitening the fields in many places to the barrest, will hear the prayers of such as devise liberal things for gathering it in, and provide the laboress.

Render, will you not bestow a moment's thought upon this case, when you next enter your close! I What is the most soleme duty now tresting upon the church of Christ, and upon yourself, if a member of that church! How can you bear this retrograde movement in an enterprize, the design of which is to proclaim the love of your Redeemer to a world exposed to endless rain because it knows him not! Fifty missionary stations have been planted by the Board, acting as almoners of the churches, and at each of these stations are some of your brethren and sisters, who have gone out to the heathen with sacred pledges of support and co-operation in their hands. The Board, the Prudential Committee, are merely agents. These missions belong to the churches, and under tiod, are dependent on the churches for all their efficiency. The Macedonian cry is heard from almost every one of thes

TEMPERANCE.

TEMPERANCE.

Great Britain.—A letter from Profestor Edgar to the corresponding secretary of the New York City Temperance Society, dated Bellast, Nov. 4, vays, "I have just been for a second time, in England. In Manchester and Liverpool there have been large and interesting meetings. "We have now eight societies in Bellast, and about eight thousand members in Ireland. In Scotland there are about twenty thousand. In England the cause is succeeding gloriously.

bent twenty thousand. In England the cause is decreeding gloriously.

"Our cause here is beginning to book like yours. In Cookstown, for example, where there is a society of 450 members, six spirit dealers have renounced the trade.

"I received, a few days since, a Canadian Temperance paper, published in Montreal. They seem to be travelling after British rather than American example, and to get their information from this side the Atlantin. This however is natural."

Gen. of Temp.

er is natural."

Gen. of Temp.

Incentive to Temperance.—A grog shop in Milk street,
is ornamented with a sign on which is painted "Coffins
for sale; apply at the Bar."—Boston Courier.

Temperance Record.—The Journal of Humanity is

publishing a list of Temperance Societies, number of members, &c. in the United States.

It gives for Maine, 126 societies, 7,754 members, N. Hampshire, 94 do. 4,279 do. Vernout, 127 do. 12,497 do.

Vermont,	127	do.	12,497	de.	
Massachusetts	. 202	do.	15,095	do.	
Rhode Island,		do.	2,542	do.	
Connecticut,	205	do.	25,820	do.	
Total in N. England,	773	do.	65,027	do.	
New Jersey,	51	do.	1, 68	do.	
l'ennsylvania,	108	de.	4.305	do.	
Delaware,	2	do.	22	do.	
Maryland,	21	do.	2.059	do.	
Dis. of Columbia, 6		do.	569	do.	
Virginia,	113	do.	6,158	do.	
North Carolina, 22		do.	852	do.	

Catholic Temperance Society -With much pleasure

RELIGIOUS SUMMARY.

ENGLISH BAPTIST MISSION.

By the London Baptist Magazine for Becember, just received, we observe an instance of persevering industry, and of disinterestedness on the part of the Missionaries at Calcutts, which is highly honourable to them. It appears that some time since, brother W. H. Pearce, who superthat some time stace, brother W. H. Pearce, who superintends the Printing Office, was offered, through the kind influence of Mr. Harrington, the printing of the Regulations of Government, it vols. 4to, if he would consent to be the Editor, (in furnishing notes, &c. where necessary) as well as printer. This was performed so entirely to the satisfaction of Government, that other work was also furnished, the whole of which, after deducing all expenses of printing, leave a clear gain of 10,000 rupees, about \$5,000. Brother Pearce placed this sum at the disposal of the Missionary brethren in Calcutta; W. Yates, J. Penney, W. H. Pearce, J. Thomas, G. Pearce. Lest the disposal of this amount should be the occasion of dispute, and hinder their usefulness, they at once transferred it to the Baptist Missionary Society in England. The whole amount referred to, was not from the ordinary source of income in the Printing Office, but arose from extra work.

Roman Catholic opposition to the fiospel.—The priests, affect the late Revolution in France, tried to raise obstacles to the circulation of Tracts. A Jesuit, with insinuating manners, was sent to dissuade one from the work.— But the faithful distributor was not to be thus deceived.—He preached to him the gospel of Christ; and though he threatened the Christian for holding a meeting in his house, the three dws of July deprived him of his persecuting power. The same individual has assisted in establishing a depet of Biblies and Tracts; and since the fall of the Jesuits, seven meetings are held in his vicinity every week. Roman Catholics frequent them, and are making happy progress in religious knowledge.—Ch. Watch,

Annual Sunday School Sermon .- The Rev. Dr. Annual Sunday School Sermon.—The Rev. Dr. Rice, of Virginia, has been elected to preach the next Annual Sunday School Sermon before the American Sunday School Union, on (May 23) the evening preceding the next anniversary of the Society. We are happy to state that Dr. Rice has accepted the appointment.—Am. S. S. Journ.

Albany Bible Society.—At the 20th Anniversary meeting of the Albany Bible Soc. held on the 11th ult. the following officers were elected to manage its concerns for the ensuing year:

ensuing year:
Stephen Van Rensalwr President; Rev. John Ludlow,
1st Vice President; Rev. Wm. B. Sprague, 2nd Vice President; Duncan M'Kercher, Corresponding Secretary; Rev.
Wm. Lockhead, Recording Secretary; Josiah Sherman,
Treasurer,
Rev. Isaac Ferris, Rev. John N. Campbell, Rev. Edward N. Kirk, Rev. B. T. Welch, Rev. J. R. Wilson, D. D.
Wessers, Peter Boyd, Nathaniel Davis, S. B. Pond, Geo.
Young, Managers.

[Alb. Tel. n Van Rensalme President; Rev. John Ludlow

Charleston Observer states, that the students in this Semi-nary, by purchasing their provisions and hiring a person to prepare articles for their table, and do their washing, have reduced the price of board to \$80 per year. The citizens of Columbia have furnished their rooms and also provided them with utensils for culinary purposes. At this day the study and practice of economy are no unimportant part of a minimum in board.

PREMIUM FOR A TRACT ON LOTTERIES.

An individual believing that the influence of Lotteries is exceedingly pernicious, and very imperfectly understood by large portion of the community, here by offers a premium of \$50 for the best tract on the Ecils of Lotteries, which shall be presented on or before June 1, 1831. The premum to be awarded by a Committee consisting of Rev. B. Wisner, D. D., Mr. John Tappan and Mr. S. T. Arm g, of Boston, and the manuscripts to be committed to are of William A. Hallock, 144 Nassau Street, New-York, or to AARON RUSSELL, No. 25, Cornhill, Boston.

ORDINATIONS, &c. March 2, Rev. Moses SAWYER, late of Henniker, N. March 2, Rev. Moses Sawyer, late of Henniker, N.

I. was installed over the recently organized Church and
Society in the Parish of Anisquam, Gloucester, Mass. Introductory prayer by Rev. Mr. Cleaveland; Sermon by
Rev. Mr. Ohjshant; Prayer of instablation by Rev. Brown
Emerson; Charge by Rev. Mr. Jewett; Right Hand of
Fellowship by Rev. Mr. Crowell; Address to the people
by Rev. Mr. Fitz; Concluding prayer by Rev. Mr. Feit.

On Wednesday, 2d inst. Mr. Edmund N. Harris was
ordained as Pastor over the Baptist Church and Society in
Barnstable. Ms. Sermon by the Rev. Henry Jackson, of
Charlestown.

Charlestown.
On Thursday, 17th ult. Mr. ALBERT STONE was ordain-pid as Paster over the Baptist Church and Society in Wa-terville, Vt. Sermon by Rev John Ide.

In Pittsford, Vt. 3th ult. Mr. Joel. K. Green was or-

Sermon by Rev. Henry Green.

On Wednesday evening, 16th ult. Rev. Hervey Fittz was publicly recognized as pastor of the First Baptist Church in Hallowell, Me. Sermon by Rev Josiah Houghton, of Fayette.

SECULAR SUMMARY.

FOREIGN.

France.—Paris papers of January 21 say, that the re-tum of the troops of the army of Africa begins to be carri-ed into execution. Only four regiments will remain in the

The French ministry are disposed, if possible, to avoid war. The revolutionary party however, among whom is Lafayette, are desirous, at all hazards, of preventing any interference of other powers with the affairs of Belgium and

Poland.

Poland.—The dictator has resigned his office and is thought to be friendly to a negotiation with Russia. The people object to again giving the Executive Power to one

Columbia.-Letters to Feb. 1st have been received from As soon as Gen. Urdaneta learned the death of Bolivar,

he declared the extraordinary faculties of the government revoked, and the constitution to be in full force. On the 13th of January a decree was issued by Gen. Ur-daneta, the acting Pression, calling a convention of Dep-tures, for the purpose of revising the constitution, and adopt-ing such measures as may be expedient for the future regalation and government of the country. The convention to be held at Leiva on the 15th June next.

to be held at Leiva on the 15th June next.

Insurrection at Martinique.—An arrival at N. York, brings intelligence, that the blacks had risen and committed many outrages in Martinique. Many white inhabitants had been killed, and nearly one hundred blacks. The insurrection was thought to be nearly quelled when the vessel saided that brought the intelligence. Time hundred of the ringleaders have been confined, much property destroyed, and the bland remained unquiet.

lished remained unquest.

The Stage Trade—We rejoice to learn from late English papers that the British squadron on the Coasts of Airiea have been emmently successful in checking this hornble traffic. On the southern coast of the Bay of Loango, the Spaniards, Portuguese and Brazilians had destroyed their torts and deserted their slaving establishments.—Some time previous to the visit of the Primrose to that quarter, the king of Loango had brought 100 slaves to the coast for sale, but finding no slavers on the station, butchered them all in cold blood, as he thought to be expensive to feed them. The bleached bones of the unfortunate victims

coast for sale, but finding no slavers on the station, butchered them all in cold blood, as he thought if no expensive to
feed them. The bleuched bomes of the infortunate victims
were still to be seen on the shore.

H. B. M. sloop Primitose arrived at Portsmouth, on the
last of January. She brought in 24 men, (including the
mate) being part of the crew of the Velos Pasagero, captured by her, sept. 7, who are to be tried for piracy,
whose capture has been heretofore mentioned. The rest
of the crew had been left at Ascension and Ana Bona.—
Her captain, whose arm had been amputated, was left at
Amension. She carried 20 guis, and had a crew double
that of the Primitose. She had 555 slaves. Others of the
spundron had captured the Spanish brig. Sattage de Cuba,
with 165 slaves; a Portuguese slaver with 35; another off
Temba, by beats; and the Spanish brig. Favorito, the slaves
tron which were hiserated at Sierra Leone, and the vessel
released. His Majesty's ship Talbot, on the 2d of October, captured the 4 rench brig flue de Bordeaux, 200 tons,
to guis, and 55 men. She was bound to Guadaloupe, and
had not hundred and sixty-one slaves, men, women and
children, huddled together in a state of nodity. The depth
of his slave deck was exactly three feet. The brig was in
fine order, all the slaves and the deck clean. The clarge
of one guin, a 24-pounder, was round, canister and grape,
and was leaded nearly to the marzie. By the treaty with

the was located nearly to the muzzle. By the treaty with trance she was liberated.

The Talbot heard of five piratical vessels. They had all been at Port Praya, and had entered and cleared with ely molestation. One in particular, the Estrella brig, from Cuba, of 2:0 tons, and 53 men, and 8 guns, commit-

the Printing Office, but arose from extra work.

The Baptist Lish Society are, by their Readers and Preachers, doing a great and good work in Ireland, especially in the county of Limerick, where the Bible was not known till visited a few years since by Mr. Thomas, an able Missionary of this Society. Protestants and Roman Catholics in Ireland are gaining light, and numbers are becoming converts to Christ and the gospel. One of the Missionaries, John Nash, has several young men under instruction, learning the Bible in Irish.

English and French Christians.—A letter from France, of Sept. I, speaks in high praise of the liberal spirit of the British nation, and of the generous manner in which they have come forward to relieve the suffering families during the recent days of conflict for liberty at Paris. This substantial kindness will soften the aspertities of both nations, and the evangelical behours of English Christians in France will be more valued. How evident it is, that "doing good," and not merely talking about it, will increase the means of a work so blessed.—Id.

Roman Catholic opposition to the Gospel.—The priests, after the late Revolution in France, tried to raise obstacles to the circulation of Tracts. A Jesuit, with insinuating manners, was sent to dissuade one from the work.—But the fishtified institution of Tracts, it is the threatened the Christin for holding a meeting in this house, the three days of July deprived him of his persecuting a depot of Bibles and Tracts; and since the fall of the Jesuits, seven meetings are held in his vicinity every week. Roman Catholics frequent them, and are making a depot of Bibles and Tracts; and since the fall of the Jesuits, seven meetings are held in his vicinity every week. Roman Catholics frequent them, and are making the control of the carth, wherever a white man chooses to raise this leg bonse. There is no "benevolence" in this, but the general product the vast region which at this moment forms the control of the carth, wherever a white man chooses to rais most every instance, and even within a single generation o mankind, by extinction. Within the short term of 36 many once numerous and powerful tribes of the Indian race, thus ousted from their homes, have perished. Gerace, thus ousted from their nomes, nave periode. Orneral Jackson philosophizes upon these sufferings of the
ancient occupants of Auseriea, which, says he, upon "a
comprehensive" view of the general interests of the human
race, is not to be regretted.

Commerce of Boston.—The number of arrivals at Boston.

Massachuseelts Claim.—It appears by a Message of the Governor to the Legislature, that the sum of \$419,748 26 was received on Thursday from the Secretary of the Treasury of the U. States, being a partial payment of the Massachusetts Claim. One third or about \$140,000 belongs to

Maine.

George W. Erving, some years since Minister to Spain, has been appointed and confirmed charge des affaires at Constantinople.

The Sound Steamboats have commence running. A new boat to be called the Boston is now building at New-York. She is about 490 tons burther, and is to have copper builers to secured that passengers will not be exposed to injury from bursting. She is to cost about \$70,000.

Warren Bridge.—The case between Charles River and Warren Bridge.—The case between Charles River and Warren Bridges was under argument in the U. S. Supreme Court at the last date. The New York Canals .- The Annual Report of the

The New York Canass—The Annual Report of the Comptroller of the expenditures on the Canals of that State was made to the Assembly on the 22d uit. From this document, it appears that the total amount expended by the Canal Commissioners in \$10,006,514 48, and by the Superintendents of repairs, \$1,124,558 84, making an aggregate of \$11,731,073 32.

gregate of \$11,731,073.32.

The bridge over Bass River, between S. Yarmouth and Dennis, was carried away by ice, 22d ult.

It is stated in a city paper, that all the stockholders of the Brighton Bank have been fully paid, and consequently that neither they nor the public hove sustained any loss. It is also mentioned that, if the directors of the Bank had been inclined to speculate upon the depreciation of their bills caused by persecution, they might have pocketed \$100,000? This is said to be the only instance of a bank attacked by the Legislature, paying all its bills and its stock owners too in full.

Restlintion—A correspondent informs us that a widow

tock owners too in full.

Restitution.—A correspondent informs us that a widow addy in Mestfield lately received a letter, post marked Boson, enclosing twenty seven dollars; the same being stated by the writer to be in return, with interest, of the sum of ten dollars, which, many years ago, he had stolen from her husband.—N. E. Patladium.

The Barnstable Journal states that a seal was lately captured alive in Varmouth who was making his way over

ured alive in Yarmouth, who was making his way over and from Buzzard's to Barastable Bay, to avoid doubling the Cape at this season.

he Cape at this season.

The ladies of the north part of the city hold a fair, for haritable purposes, on Wednesday next, at Mr. Park's new Hall, corner of Summer and Washington streets.

The Selectmen of Gloucester have published the donations received for the sufferers by fire last summer; they amount to \$14,294 36, besides a vessel load of produce from Wiscasset, cloth, bread, &c.

amount to \$14,234 36, besides a vessel load of produce from Wiscasset, cloth, bread, &c.

Capt. Charles Beck, of Augusta, Me. on a trip to Canada last winter took the Smail Pov, which broke out on his return, causing great excitement in that quarter. He has been taken care of, and no more cases have occurred.

Sick Beds.—We have examined a newly improved bedstead, designed for the sick, and combining all the properties of a bedstead, and an easy chair for the sick, invented and manufactured by Mr. Woolley, corner of White street and Broadway. It is beyond doubt an invaluable improvement, and is highly recommended by a number of our leading physicians.—N. Y. Com. Adv.

Small Pox.—We are informed that several cases of small pox, some of which have terminated favor-obly, have existed in this city, in the neighborhood of Belikaps Street, unknown to the proper authorities. Yesterday, Dr. Fisher was called by the attending physician of one of the patients, to consult on a case of ental pox. Subsequent examination of the other cases was had, to the number of half a dozen, and the City Authorities, we learn, have since taken measures for the removal of the infected persons to the Hospital at Rimsford Island.—Transcript.

Morgan Trials.—Six columns of Friday's Albany Kennes thereof we convenient on the other cases was had, to the number of half a dozen, and the City Authorities, we learn, have since taken measures for the removal of the infected persons to the Hospital at Rimsford Island.—Transcript.

Hospital at Ramsford Island.—Transcript.

Morgan Trials.—Six columns of Friday's Albany Evening Journal are occupied with the trial of Elisba Adams, hold at Lockport on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday of the previous week, for an alleged computacy in the case of Walbam Morgan. The Jury retired on Saturday evening, and had not agreed on Monday. Several attempts were made to induce the Court to discharge them.

TWENTY FIRST CONGRESS.

The national legislature closed its session on the 8d inst We have seen no statement of the measures that were postponed, or rejected, or left undecided. We have a

MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.

MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

SENATE.

SENATE.

June 11 and another, W. Minot and another, and F. Barnard,
neoncurrence; resolve farmiding towns with Mass. Renote; resolve appointing tomnuscioners on the pauper
aws; resolve on the accounts of land agents; bill relating

ink.

Referred to next Gen. Court: bill to incorp. the W. Referred to next Gen. Court: but to incorp. the Stockbridge Karbroad Co; resolve appointing commissions to revise the existing laws in relation to Debtor Creditor, and to provide for the equal distribution of estates of insolvent debtors; petution of W. Craft others; petution of J. M. Williams and others; report

a coast lisheries.

Rejected: bill relating to debtor and creditor. Orders of notice passed: on petition of Alpheus Smith and others; of first Cong. Society in Sutton; on petition if the Radioad Grante Co.

Inexpedient to legislate: on the Georgia and Alabama

resolution about the election of President; on the petition of R. Davenport and the memorial-1 he "working men of Boston," in relation to imprisonment for debt; on the trovernor's message so far as it relates to a Lonatic Hospital.

Leave to withdrate; to C. Smith and others.

Indef. postponed; resolve authorising an inquiry into
the expense of providing farms &c. for the employment of
state pampers; resolve requiring averseers of the poor to
make returns of the pampers in their several towns.

Hotsk. certain persons; resolve authorising an inquiry into the expense of providing farms and buildings for the reception and employment of state paupers; add't bill to establish the Boston and Lowell Radroad; talls to moorp, the Naponset Co, and the Trunty Church; bill authorising the Supreme Court to exercise equity jurisdiction in relation to from Cuba, of 20 tons, and 35 men, and 3 gms, continuted many depredations, and disposed of her booty at Fort Frail's, she was seen off the island for two days under topsals, supposed to be waiting for the Louisa, Mickay, from London. This vessel is puerced for 20 gms. The others are the Primeirs Galega schooner, 20 tons, 40 men, and 3 gms; La Friemira, 97 tons, 27 men, and 124-pounder, and Crania, 132 tons, 13 men, and 3 gms; La Friemira, 97 tons, 27 men, and 124-pounder, and Crania, 132 tons, 13 men, and 3 gms; La Friemira, 97 tons, 27 men, and 124-pounder, and Crania, 132 tons, 13 men, and 3 gms; La Friemira, 97 tons, 14 men, and 2 gms, and men and Crania, 132 tons, 14 men, and 2 gms, and men and 2 gms, and men and 14-pounder, and Crania, 132 tons, 14 men, and 2 gms, and men and Crania, 132 tons, 14 men, and 2 gms, and 15 men and 15

Referred to the next General Court : the subject of

Adjective to the next treated court; the subject of abulishing special pleadings in civil suits; report and petition respecting the Herring Fond Indians.

Indefinitely postponed: resolve on the petition of the Berkshne Medical Institution; report granting leave for a bill to the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts; report of a contour the militar, with a resolve to Report Commissioners.

the militia, with a resolve to appoint commissioners to port a code of militia laws. Inexpedient to legislate: on the Alabama resolutions. Rejected; the bril for the orderly solemnization of mar-

MARRIAGES.

La this city, Mr. Oliver M. Vunton, of Lowell, to Miss Maria Parker; Capt. Samuel Baker to Miss Martha Kuowiton, of Newburyport; Mr. George S. Griggs to Miss Sarah L. Jeffers.

DEATHS.

In this city, on Friday morning, Mr. LEVI MERRIAN, it the house of Merriam & Brigham, in the fiftieth year of

of the fictise of Sterram & Dogosto, in the interty year of his age.

In this city, Mr. John Oliver, 75; Jonathan Hastings, Euq. 80; George W. Sawin, 20; Jonathan Gillet, 25; Martha Woods, 44; Thomas Kelley, 23; Martin Bicker, 59; Catharine Nowell, 95; Nancy Francis, 35; Clarles Williams, 38; Sebastine Plain, 22; Patrick Maden, 30; Hannah Bell, 45; Ellen Cooper, 38; Catharine Quaits, 77; Peter Richards, 44; John Sharty, 38.

In Roxbory, Rev. John Flagg, Pastor of the Upper Parish in that these.

ish in that town In Cambridgeport, John Chaplin, 16, son of the late Dr.

ames P. Chaplin.

In Salein, Mis. Mehitable la Nutting, 30.

In Gloncester, Charlotte, 41, wife of Mr. Charles Butler, and daughter of Winthrop Sargent.

In Plymouth, Col. John B. Bates, 46.

In Kochester, Mr. Wm. Whitney, 23, son of Mr. Isaac W., formerly of Boston.

In Billerica, Mr. Joseph Hill, 38.

In Worcester, Mrs. Maria, wife of Mr. John P. Kettell, of W., and daughter of Mr. Joshua Vose, of this cive, 31.

In Sherboure, Feb. 26th, Mr. Nathan Johnson, 43.

In North Brookfield, 7th inst. Joseph Thwing, only child of Benjanin Kinhall, I year.

In Dunstable, Lieut. John Cheney, 92. He was a soldier in the French and Revolutionary wars, and a professor of religion for 76 years. The number of his descendants is 169. At his death he experienced the comolations of that religion which he had so long professed.

In Northampton, Mr. Ehenezer Gere, formerly of Chesterfield, 30.—In Hatfield, Mr. Zebina Dickinson, 65.—In Amherst, Samuel M. Worcester, Jun. only child of Prof. Worcester, in his 5th year.

In Providence, Mrs. Mary Martin, wife of the Hon. Wheeler Martin, 65.

Wheeler Martin, 65.
In Prospect, Me. Mrs. Anna Mosman, widow of the late
Dr. Mosman, 58. She was a native of Stow, Ms.; Mrs.
Desire Hichborn; an infant daughter of the Rev. Stephen In Utica, N. Y. Mrs. Laura Lansing, wife of the Rev.

D. C. Lansing, in the 38th year of her age. Also, their infant child, a few days old.—At Ogden, N. Y. Mrs. Lucy M. Sedgwick, wife of the Rev. A. Sedgwick.

TO AUTHORS & PURCHASERS OF BOOKS. TO AUTHORS & PURCHASERS OF BOOKS.
RICHARDSON, LORD & HOLBROOK, No. 132,
Washington street, Boston, being engaged particularly
and extensively in the publication of School Books, would
respectfully invite the correspondence of persons preparing
works for publication in any department of Education. They
would also direct the attention of school committees and
teachers to the following list in which are some of the most
nountar works ever multished in this country. Any other opular works ever published in this country. Any other

ed gratis for examination.

Academical Speaker, by B. D. Emerson.

ats and individuals, on the best terms. Copies furnish-

ed gratis for examination.
Academical Speaker, by B. D. Emerson.
Alger's Perry's Spelling Book,
Blake's Geography for Children.
Blair's Outlines of History, Chronology, &c.
Boston Handel and Hayda Society's Collection of
Church Music.
Bridge-water Collection of Sucred Music.
Bentley's Testament, with a Vocabulary.
Boston Reading Lessons for Financy Schools.
Blair's Rhetoric, with Blake's Questions.
Child's Song Book, for Schools and Families.
Emerson's Questions and Supplement to Goodrich's History of the U. States.
Frost's Elements of English Grammar.
French Testament.
do. Grammar, (Wanostrocht's.)
do. do. (Surault's) for beginners.
do. Reader, (Heutz.)
do. Phrase Book, (tlentz.)
do. Word and Phrase Book, (Explanatory and Pronouncing.)

do. Word and Phrase Book, (Explanatory and Pronouncing.)
Gould's Adams' Latin Grammar.
Goodrich's History of the U. S. with cuts.
do. Geography and small Atlas.
do. Geography and new Atlas.
Hall's Lectures on School Keeping.
Historical and Descriptive Lessons.
Introduction to the National Spelling Book.
Juvenile Prainist, for Sabhath Schools.
Juvenile Lyre; a Collection of Hymns and Songs set Juvenie Lyre; a Concerton of Trymose-easy Music, for Schools and Families. Lock Hospital Collection of Music. Lessons in Emmeration, by Russell. Morse's Geography and Atlas. do. Aucrent Atlas.

Noves' Femmuship.
National Spelling Book, by Emerson.
Furpont's American First Class Book.
do. National Reader.
do. Introduction to do.
do. Young Reader.
Political Class Book, by Hon. Win. Sullivan.
Questions to Whelpley's Compend.
Sabbath School Fashinaly.
Smith's Fractical and Mental Arithmetic.
The Fashinst, or Chorster's Companion.
Whelpley's Compend of History.
Webster's Old Spelling Book.
do. New do. do.

Waish's Mercantile Arithmetic. Walker's New Latin Reader.

's Geometry. ter's Second Book in Reading and Spelling. Webster's Manual of Chemistry.
do. Elements of do. March 16.

NEW PUBLICATIONS
FOR sale by Petrice & Parker, Theological Booksellers, No. 9, Commit.
LETTERS ON MISSIONS, by William Swan, Missions mary in Siberia. With an introductory preface, by the William Orme, foreign Secretary to the London Mis-

LECTURES TO YOUNG MEN by Wm. B. Sprague, LECTURES TO YOUNG MEN by Win. B. Spragus, D. D. Pastor of second Presbyterian Charch in Albay, with an introductory preface by Samuel Miller, D. D., Professor of the Theological Institution, Princeton, N. Jersey, Second edition. The following is an extract from a Review by Judge Hopkins, of Albany.

"We know of no book among our vast variety of Religious works, which professes to supply all that these lectures furnesh. They ought to be in the hands of every young terron."

NARKATIVE of Discovery and Adventure in Africa om the earliest ages to the present time—with a Map and everal Engravings, being No. 16 of FAMILY LIBRARY.

QUARTERLY PERIODICALS.
CROCKER & BREWSTER, 47 Washington Street, are Agents for the following Periodicals. New volumes of each are just commencing, and the present is a favorable opportunity for those dispused to fend their patronage, to enter their names as substribers.

THE QUARTERLY CHRISTIAN SPECTATOR. enter their names as an array of the Related by Rev. Professor Goodrich of Yale College, assisted by an Assortation of Gentieman.

COSTENTS of the Number for March 1831.—Article I. Review of Wides Christian Essays.—III. Review of Wides Christian Essays.—III. Review of Wides Christian Essays.—III. Review of Vicesident Wayland's Sermon, in behalf of the American Sunday School Union.—IV. Review of Thoughts on the Original Sermon, and Rev.—V. Review of Robbins' Antonio Christian Essays. Unity of the Human Race.—V. Review of Robbins' Ancient and Modern History.—VI. Review of Butler's Analogy of Natural and Revealed Religion.—VII. Review of Enter's Analogy of Natural and Revealed Religion.—VII. Review of Enter's Analogy of Common little to the

THE BIBLICAL REFERENCES. AND THEORY IN THE LAND THE STATE OF THE ASSOCIATION OF GENERAL METERS OF THE ASSOCIATION OF GENERAL METERS OF THE AUTHOR OF THE ASSOCIATION OF THE ASSOCIATION

VI. The American Quarterly Review on Sunday Mads. -VII. Modern Judanim. -- VIII. Select lists of recent Pub-Attons. Price 83 per annum, payable in advance. terty. Conducted by Edward Kobinson, Professor of Theological Seminary, Andover. Frice \$4 per an payable on the delivery of the second number. M.

JUVENILE READING LESSONS,
BEING a selection of pieces in prose—designed as a reading book for the younger classes in common and other schoots.

Mother's Garland for her Visits, by same Author.
Motherless Ellen, by same Author.
Motherless Ellen, by same Author.
Motherless Ellen, by do. Narratives of Christian

Adding book for the younger classes in solutions.

*This book has the most important words placed over the Guilty Tongue.

Life of a Mariner; or the Corphan Lucy, or the Control of the Walker.—also

Conversion and Adventical Reference to the Reference of Pietre.

*This book has the most important words placed over the Guilty Tongue.

Conversion and Adventical Reference of Pietre.

*The Guilty Tongue.

Conversion and Adventical Reference of Pietre.

*The Guilty Tongue.

*The Guilty Tongue.

**Conversion and Adventical Reference of Pietre.

**This book has the most important words placed over the Guilty Tongue.

**Conversion and Adventical Reference of Pietre.

**This book has the most important words placed over the Guilty Tongue.

**Conversion and Adventical Reference of Pietre.

**This book has the most important words placed over the Guilty Tongue.

**Conversion and Adventical Reference of Pietre.

**This book has the most important words placed over the Guilty Tongue.

**Conversion and Adventical Reference of Pietre.

**This book has the most important words placed over the Guilty Tongue.

**This book has the most important words placed over the Guilty Tongue.

**This book has the most important words placed over the Guilty Tongue.

**This book has the most important words placed over the Guilty Tongue.

**This book has the most important words placed over the Guilty Tongue.

**This book has the most important words placed over the Guilty Tongue.

**This book has the most important words placed over the Guilty Tongue.

**This book has the most important words placed over the Guilty Tongue.

**This book has the most important words placed over the Guilty Tongue.

**This book has the most important words placed over the Guilty Tongue.

**This book has the most important words placed over the Guilty Tongue.

**This book has the most important words placed over the Guilty Tongue.

**This book has the most important words placed over the Guilty Tongue.

**This book has the most important words placed over the Gui e sections from which they are selected, defined and pro-muced according to the principles of John Walker,—sizo testions at the end of each section.

MRS. JUDSON'S MEMOIRS,
COMPLETE IS A FOCKET EDITION. This interesting work is published by LINCOLS & EDBANDS, complete at a pocket size, with an account of the Mission continued to the present time. Price 75 cts. 7 50 per glox.

This is probably the most fascinating piece of Keligious Biography which has been offered to the public. It has already excited an increased attention to the subject of Missions, and cannot fail to exert the happiest influence wherever it is circulated. WEYMOUTH & BRAINTREE ACADEMY.

WEYMOUTH & BRAINTREE ACADEMY.
THE Spring term of this institution will commence on Monday the twenty-first day of March current, under the superintendance of Mr. Samuel T. Worcester and Miss Mary F. C. Wales, who have, for the year past, been engaged therein, and whose reputation as teachers justly entitles to the patronage of the community. Board may be had at \$1,25 to \$1,00 per week—and books are furnished to the subolars at the wholesain Bookstore prices.

Figure A. Kirgsbury, Sec'ry.

March 7, 1831.

A Visit to My Birth-Flace. Hints to remaines, by Miss.

Judson's Natrative.

Beautiful Vine.

Councels and Cautions for Youth. By J. Thornton.

Edwards on the Affections.

Memoir of Sophia Leece.

Spalding's Biblical Manna.

JAMES LORING 198 N. 100 KS.

STANDARD SCHOOL BOOKS.

JAMES LORING, 132 Washington-Street, Boston, has published ALDEN'S SPELLING BOOK, 1st part, 6th edition. ALDEN'S SPELLING BOOK, 2d part, 1th edition. ALDEN'S SEADER, third part, 5th edition. The above Spelling Books are used in the Provincence Town Schools, and other parts of Rhode Island, in Massachusetts, Connecticut, Maine, and elsewhere.

It is probable that no loss than eighty thousand of the second part have been sold. They have received the approposition of the Hon. Win. Hunter, Hon. David Cobby Rev. Dr. Messer, Rev. Dr. Chaplin, Hon. Tristram Burges, Hon. Win. Bayties, Rev. Mr. Wilson, and many other distinguished gentlemen.

The following recommendation of Alden's School Books, is extracted from a letter vent to the publisher by a respectable elergyman, the Charlman April A. 1828.

mittee.

Charlton, April 4, 1828.

From a dozen years experience in the business of instruction. I have no hesitation in saying, that there books possess a decided superiority to any other among us. Alden's Third Part, for the purpose of teaching to read, is of more worth, in my estimation, than all the Readers published besides. Other Readers contain good composition, but I think the compilers have gone quite aside from the bject of constructing a book to teach youth to read. If our professional men would study and learn Alden's third part, we should hear better reading in public.

JOHN WILDER, Jr.

Dr. Snow's FIRST PRINCIPLES OF ENGLISH SPELLING AND READING, containing the words of the New Testament, &c. Price \$1 per doz.

I has been recommended in the American Journal of Education, Zion's Herald, and Boston Literary Gazette.

The following notice of the above is from the August.

Education, Zion's Herald, and Boston Literary Gazette.
The following notice of the above is from the August
number of the Sabbath School Trensury:—"To all our
schools, which use any spelling books, we cheerfully recommend a little volume, entitled, First Principles of
English Spelling & Reading. Containing the words of the
New Testament, arranged in Lessons adapted to the caparity of learners in Primary and Sabbath Schools. By
Caleb H. Snow, M. D.

"We rejoice to learn that some of our S. Schools have
already collected several classes of little children, only two
or three years old. The teachers of such children will find
the little book we have recommended, a valuable assistance
in their interesting labors."

On Edition El All'S CATECHISM OF COMMON

in their interesting labors."

9th Edition BLAIR'S CATECHISM OF COMMON THINGS necessary to be known at an early age. Together with a Catechism of the American Revolution, another of the Customs of Nations, Arithmetical Tables, &c.

Price \$1 per doz.

18th Edition MURRAY'S GRAMMAR Abridged by a local back of the state of the st Teacher of youth, of Baston. Price \$1 per dozen. This is used in the town schools in Providence and other parts of Rhode Island, Massachusetts, Connecticut and elsewhere, No primary grammar in use is better adapted for beginners

5th Edition MASON'S SELF KNOWLEDGE, with Questions for Schools and Academies.
4th Edition WATTS ON THE IMPROVEMENT OF
THE MIND with Questions for Schools and Academies.
15th Edition MCRRAY'S ENGLISH EXERCISES, thant any variation from the Landon edition.

POPE'S ESSAY ON MAN. The Property of Geography.

March 16. STUART'S ESSAY-CHEAP EDITION. ESSAY on the Prize Question, Whether the use of Dis-tilled Liquors, or traffic in them, is compatible, at the pre-sent time, with making a profession of Christianity!—By Moses Smart, Professor of Sacred Literature in the Theo-

bagical Seminary, Andover.

Just received and for sale by PERKINS & MARVIN,
March 16. LETTERS ON MISSIONS, by William Swan, Missinnary in Siberia. With an introductory Preface, by the late William Orme, foreign Secretary to the London Mis-

Just published and for sale by PERKINS & MARVIN,
March 16. THE Subscribers have formed a connection in business as Attorneys and Counsellors at Law, and have taken front offices in the second story of Mr. Tudor's new stone building, 20 Count Street.

WM. J. HUEBARD,
Boston, March 12, 1831.

NORMAN SEAVER.

DR. DEAN'S RHEUMATIC PILLS are an effectual remedy for the Rheumatism, and all similar diseases, such as Goud, Cramp, Spassus, Numbress, &c.
They have been extensively used in the United States for
the last ten years with very high approbation, and multiudes have been releved by them from most distressing attacks of the Rheumatism. Persons who have been afflicted with the Rheumatism from 15 to 20 years, or who have
been wholly unfitted for business for two years together, and
modele to walk without aid, have by using the Polls been
fully restored.

The following certificate of the Hanorable Judge Thatcher, of Mass. it is presumed will be highly satis-

The following certificate of the Honorable Judge Thatcher, of Mass, it is presumed will be highly satisfactory.

This may certify that I have feeely used for myself and family for several years, Dr. Dean's Fills, and do consider them a safe and useful family medicine, especially for Rheumatism, in which complaint, from what I have experienced, so and I heard, I consider them more effectual than any thing else I have known used, and I do think them a valuable discovery. For the purpose of extending their usefulness and of inducing others to try them. I subscribe this certificate.

GEORGE THATCHER.

Messry. MAYNARD & NOYES.

Gentlangen—I hereby certify that in January, 1829, in consequence of a sudfen cold I was seized with the Rheumatism, which settled in my right hip and was never free from pain one day for seven months. I applied to a number of respectable plusicians but could gain no relief, and gave up the idea of being curied. I was prevailed upon to try Dr. Dean's Rheumatic Fills, and was helped by them in two days—by taking one hox was entirely curied, and an now as free from, it as at any period of my life. I wish those Fills may be circulated not only in this Country but in every portion of the world where that distressing disorder, the Rheumatism is known. JOHN PARKER.

Malden March 6, 1830.

Malden March 6, 1830. For sale wholesale and retail by MAYNARD & NOYES, 13 and 15, Carnhill, (late Market St.) and by the Drug-Sabbath School Depositories

JAMES LORING, 132 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON,

122 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON,
Opposite the Officer of the 'Recorder' and 'Watchman,'
HAS published FIFTY KINDS of Books suitable
for Sabbarn School Libraries, in neat binding,
which are offered in quantities to the Conductors of
Depositories, at a Discount from the selling prices.
As the season is opening when Libraries will be
needed for Subbath Schools all over the country,
Agents of Depositories will do well to increase their
assortment. Early Orders for any of the following
Books will be promptly attended to, and reasonable
credit allowed. Many of these books are adopted by
the Massachusetts Sabbath School Union, and are
principally procured by those who purchase the publiprincipally procured by those who purchase the publi-cations of the American Sunday School Union.

i. Published Quar-son, Professor in tee since \$4 per annua, number. M. 16. Exhibit Sch. Scenes. Family Temperance Meet-Mayhew's Indian Chilefo.

sections retained to the principles of John St. Just published by N. S. SIMPKINS & CO. Court St. March 16.

Ma

Memoir of Mrs. Leslie, late
Missionary in India.
Memoir of Lucy Cole.

Memoir of Lucy Cole.

Youth's Casket, by Mrs.
Sherwood.
Pink Tippet, by do. Burman Slave Girl. By English Mrs. Wade, a Missionary Choice Genis, by do Pilerim of India, by do. Hindon Traveller. Friendly Letters.

Parish Scenes. Pious Mother's Love.
A Visit to My Birth-Place. Hints to Females, by Mrs.

POETRY.

For the Boston Recorder

THE NATIVE PLACE. Blest land, where first without a thorn The germs of buoyant hope were born, When budding joys sprang fair and new, To feel the sun, and drink the dew; Though scenes more wonderful and wild Have since my wandering eye beguil'd, Yet none have with such graphic art Impress'd their features on my heart, And some may beast thy magic power To gild Reflection's twilight hour .--Come !- in thy garb of rock and stream, With wind-wept harp and sun-set gleam, And foot o'er dizzy height ascending, And voice with falling waters blending, Come !- for my filial feelings greet Thy image, with communion sweet .-

Nurse of my infant dreams !-how dear Stole thy soft music o'er my ear, From warbling nest or summer shower, Or swollen brook's resounding power, Or liquid flute whose echo died Upon thy river's moon-light tide, Oft has my heart 'mid hours of pain Recall'd those buried tones again, And bade them rise with murmuring swell From miser Memory's treasure-cell .--Friend of my youth !-what clime bath spread In shelter'd rock, or vernal bed, Violets so sweet, so deeply blue, And snow-drops of such pearly hue, As thou didst yield with aspect bland To eager childhood's searching hand ?--Though Winter, now, like hoary Time, Hath reft the blossoms of thy prime, And rudely hush'd thy tuneful lay And dash'd thy dazzling locks with grey, Yet thoughts that glow with love for thee Are still from Winter's torpor free, And hearts that drew from thee their breath, Should know no ice save that of Death.

MISCELLANY.

THE SIN AGAINST THE HOLY GHOST.

There is nothing mysterious in the kind of s by which the Holy Spirit is tempted to abandon man to that state in which there can be no forgiveness, and no return unto God. It is by a movement of conscience within him, that the man is made sensible of sin—that he is visited with a desire of reformation—that he is given to feel his need both of mercy to pardon, and of grace to help him in a word, that he is drawn unto the Saviour, and brought into that intimate alliance with him by faith, which brings down upon him both acceptance with the Father, and all the power of a new and constraining impulse, to the way of obedience, But this movement is a suggestion of the Spirit of God, and if it be resisted by any man, the Spirit is resisted. The God who offers to draw him unto Christ, is resisted. The man refuses to believe, because his deeds are evil; and by every day of perseverence in these deeds, the voice which tells in of their guilt, and urges him to abandon them. is resisted; and thus, the Spirit ceases to suggest and the Father, from whom the Spirit proceedeth, ceases to draw, and the inward voice ceases to re-monstrate; and all this because their authority has been so often put forth, and so often turned from. This is the deadly oftence which has reared an impassable wall against the return of the obstinately impenitent. This is the blasphemy to which no forgiveness can be granted, because in its very nature, the man who has come this length, feel no movement of conscience towards that ground on which alone forgiveness can be awarded to him and where it is never refused even to the very worst and most malignant of human iniquities. This is the sin against the Holy Ghost.—It is not peculiar to any one age.—It does not lie in any one unfathomable mystery. It may be seen at this day in thousands and thousands more, who by that most familiar and most frequently exemplified of all habits, a habit of resistance to a sense of duty, have at length stifled it altogether, and driven their inward monitor away from them, and have sunk into a profound moral lethargy, and so will never obtain forgiveness—not because forgiveness is ever refused to any who repent and believe the Gospel but because they have made their faith and their repentance impracticable. They choose not to repent; and this choice has been so often and so perseveringly made, that the Spirit has let them alone.

They have obstinately clung to their love of darkness rather than of light, and the Spirit has at length turned away from them since they will have it so. They wish not to believe, because their deeds are evil, and that Spirit hath ceased to strive with them, who has so often spoken to them in vain; and whose many remonstrances have never prevailed upon them to abandon the evil of their

Take all this attentively along with you, and he whole mysteriousness of this sin against the Holy Ghost should be done away. Grant him the office with which he is invested in the Word of God, even the office of instigating the conscience to all its reprovals of sin, and to all its admonition of repentance—and then, if ever you witnessed the case of a man whose conscience had fallen into a profound and irrevocable sleep, or, at least, had lost to such a degree its power of control over him. that he stood out against every engine which was set up to bring him to the faith and the repentance of the New Testament—behold in such a man a sinner against conscience to such a woful extent that conscience had given up its direction of him; or, in other words, a sinner against the Holy Ghost to such an extent, that he had let down the office of warning him away from that ground of danger and of guilt on which he stood so immoveably posted : or, of urging him onward to that sure re ess, where, if a man seek for pardon, never miss it, and where, if he cry for the clean heart and the right spirit, he will not cry in vain.

Dr. Chalmers. A WORD IN PASSING.

Solicitous. Neighbor Placidus, I am quite distressed at the reckless opposition which is made a-

gainst pious institutions.

Plucidus. Well, I confess that my feelings are of the opposite character. I see much in this very opposition which encourages me.

How so? S. How so ?
P. 1. I perceive, that the men who make the most opposition and noise, are in general, persons who give next to nothing to any good object.

2. I observe that they are generally of that class of the population, which feels most unwillingly every reforming influence. They seem affected precisely like certain personages of old, who, upon precisely like certain personages of old, who, upon meeting with the Saviour, cried out, "Let us

3. It gratifies me exceedingly to observe, how little these opposers have to say against us.

4. I am glad to have the benevolent patrons of good institutions so entirely relieved from the ne-cessity of watching them. It is a great saving to the cause.

5. I enjoy very highly, the blessed contrast which the friends of religious enterprize and Christian morals present to the other side. How beau-

their opposites!

6. I am persuaded, that this stirring up of the rediment is necessary to purify the fountain.

7. From all this I infer, that a great work is do ing among us for the cause of pure religion, and for the best interests of our country, and of the world .- New-York Observer.

BARNSTABLE TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

The third anniversary meeting of this Society was held by adjournment on Saturday last at Hyannis.—
The meeting was opened by the Rev. Mr. Harris, after which an address was delivered by Capt. Z. D. Basset, and the meeting addressed by Capt. Benjamin Hallett, Mr. Harris, J. Munroe and others. The Address by the President and remarks by the other gentlemen were plain, forcible, matter-of-fact statements, and were listened to with interest by a large and respectable. and were listened to with interest by a large and re-spectable audience. An appeal in the address, to the good sense of the community, was answered by an ad-dition of sixty-three new members, making the whole number now belonging to the Society, two hundred and thirty-eight.

cumstance of the address being from a lay man, and the meeting open for the observations of any persons present, rendered it by far the most interesting and probably the most useful, of any since the forms

tion of the Society.

After the choice of officers and other business of the Society was transacted, the following resolutions were

nanimously passed.

Resolved, That this Society consider the granting of Licenses to Taverns, so far as the vending of ardent spirits is concerned, as inexpedient, highly injurious, and what the public good does not require. Resolved, That the conduct of Capt. Joshua Eldridge,

of Yarmouth, in refusing to sell ardent spirits to townsmen, is meritorious and worthy of example; and for which he receives the thanks of this Society.

for which he receives the thanks of this Society.

Extract from the Report of the Esecutive Committee.

Temperance societies have been formed in almost every state, county, and town in the union. In Dec. 1826, there were more than one thousand societies in the United States, numbering ever one hundred thousand members, and, at the present moment, there cannot be less than two hundred thousand persecutive entry.

sons who are engaged in this philanthropic cause.

In the state of New York, there are more than three hundred associations—in the little state of Rhode Island, from 1823 to July 1830, a period of seven months, they have increased from three to sixteen societies. In our own state, there are about two hundred associations. societies. In our own state, there are about two nu dred, and in this county alone fifteen or sixteen. I our metropolis the cause is no less popular; it is there advocated by men of the highest standing. A larg number of the medical faculty are united in pronoun ing ardent spirits a slow, but certain poison. The vertions have had the happiest influence, ent from the fact, that in 1822 there were

 The voice of the public is beginning to be heard the councils of the State and of the Nation. Petis have already been presented to the Legislatur tions have already been presented to the Legislature of Massa-husetts to impower County Commissioners to license public houses without the privilege of selling spirituous liquors, and from the War Department, an order has been promulgated, forbidding the Commissaries from futnishing spirits as part of the daily rations of the United States Soldiers."

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

LEVI LINCOLN. Governor of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts A PROCLAMATION,

OR A DAY OF PUBLIC FASTING, HUMILIATION AND FRAYER. WITH the advice and consent of the Executive Counicil, I appoint Thursday, the seventre of April, next,
to be observed as a day of Fasting and Prayer, throughout this Commonwealth.—And I make the People of every
Religious Denomination, publicly and unitedly, to consecrate the occasion to the homage and worship of Almighty
God; and by penitence for Su, and supplication for Mercey, through faith in the Mission and Ministry of their Blessed Saviour Jesus Christ, to seek the Divine Forgiveness
and Favor.

May we, on this day, give to the past a faithful review,
and to our obligations and duties in the future, serious
meditation. Instructed in our individual responsibilities
and immortal destiny, may we, by faithful self-examination,
be made sensible of our defects and transgressions, and by
the solemn offices of humble and contrite acknowledgment in which we engage, be brought to personal repeat-

solemn offices of humble and contribe acknowledg-nt in which we engage, be brought to personal repeat-e and amendment. May God grant, that this shall be up of Humiliation, also, for the Sins of our Land— at we may lament the vices and crimes which represent Community;—that all measures of public wrong, in-tice, and oppression, may be arrested, the unhallowed sions and lawless ambition of men may be rebuiled, the fe of self-buces and early violence may expend.

By His Excellency the Governor, with the advice and y His Excellency in sent of the Council.

Epward D. Basus, Secretary.

God save the Commonwealth of Massachusetts!

From the Vermont Chronicle.

A WALL OF MEN.

It is said of Lycurgus, the Spartan lawgiver. that when the question was asked, whether Sparta should be enclosed with walls, he replied, "that city is well fortified, which has a wall of men instead of brick." The event proved that no city was better fortified than Sparta, who, in the breast of her sons, preserved a living rampart for her defence, which could not be beaten down by the open attack. or mined by the secret approaches of her enemies. That church, too, is well fortified, which has a wall of men for her defence; which is better than all the decrees of councils, conssions of faith and articles of covenant which the wit of men has ever contrived for the protection of any church. Now it showed a most prudent forecast in the Lawgiver above mentioned, that he trained up most carefully the youth of that city, to form in their own persons, her future walls. He caused all the children to be educated in common in the same discipline, upon invariable principles, and under the eyes of the magistrates and the whole body of the people. Parents, too, were taught to consider their children as born, not for themselves, but for the state, which adopted them as soon as reason dawned in their minds. Let Christian parents feel that their children are born not for themselves, but for the church; and let the church adopt them at an early age, and carefully educate them in common in the Sabbath school, under the eyes of the officers of the church, and be-

tiful are piety and benevolence, when set off by | ible phalanx for attack against the enemies of the church.

A FRIEND TO SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

What may be done by industrious habits.— Mr. Wesley, the venerable founder of the Methodist denomination, is universally allowed to have been an extraordinary and highly distinguished character. Whatever may be thought of his peculiar sentiments, no one can deny him the credit of truly apostolic zeal and benevolence in what he conceived to be the For upwards of fifty years he way of duty. For upwards of fifty years he travelled eight thousand miles each year on an average, visiting his numerous societies, and presided at forty-seven annual conferences. For more than sixty years, it was his constant practice to rise at four o'clock in the morning, and nearly the whole of that period to preach every morning at five. He generally preached near twenty times a week, and frequently four times a day. Notwithstanding this, very few have written more voluminously than he divinity both controversial and practical; history, philosophy, medicine, politics, poetry, &c. were all, at different times, the subjects on which his pen was employed. Besides this, he found time for reading, corresponding, visiting the sick, and arranging the matters of his numerous society; but such prodigies of labor and exertion would have been impossible, had it not been for his inflexible temperance and unexampled economy of time Yet, to suppose that he had no failing or that he was free from faults, would be absurd; but after viewing his sufferings, and the extent of his success, with an unprejudiced mind, it is impossible to deny him the character of a singularly great and worthy man."

In 1791 he finished his earthly career, in the 88th year of his age. In the course of which time he preached near forty thousand sermons, and travelled about four hundred

Negative Goodness .- Some people seem to plume themselves upon the notion that they never did any harm, though every body can testify that they never did any good. So far as public evils can be cured by letting them alone, so far they are excel-lent reformers.—An editor lately closed a flattering obituary by boasting that the deceased never had made an enemy during his life. Another editor remarked that in all probability he never undertool er failed of making enemies. There is some truth in this. Jenkins the celebrated writing master, used to say that if people even suspected a man of trying to do any good, they would try to kill him testimony, that people called Jenkins crazy. Hismuch on the side of Jenkins Who ever did any good, or attemp ted any, without bitter opposition from enemies coldness from friends, and secret hindrances from professed supporters?

Never did any harm! Never made any enemies Is this thy utmost claim, most worthy citizen: The same may be said of a barber's block, a doll a wax image, a cabbage head. Most worthy citi-zen! thou shalt be embamed. Thou dost deserve a statue, that is, thou dost deserve to have what thou hast been, a block-head Gen. of Temp.

ILLINOIS COLONY.

At a meeting of the Illinois Colony Asso-ciation held at Warner's Coffee House [in Northampton, on Wednesday of last week, it was agreed by a number of the associates to remove to some part of that State in the ensuing spring. Some of the principles of this Association by which its members are governed, may be unlerstood by the following preamble to their Constitution adopted at this

"Whereas the subject of settling the Valley of the Mississippi by Colonies of industrious and moral men from the Atlantic States is viewed to be of vast importance to the future character of the inhabitants of that valley, and to the common good of our country, by many of the sons of the Pilgrim Fathers of New England:

And whereas a number of persons in the Old County of Hampshire are desirous of emigrating to some part of the State of Illinois for the purpose of better providing for themselves and families, provided the privileges of a social, moral and religious character which they now enjoy, and which they highly value, can be made sure to them in their future residence;—now, therefore, for the purpose of accomplishing the above objects, the undersigned do form themselves into an association, and adopt the following constitution?

OR introductions in Landscape Drawing and Painting in Water Colors—Containing Progressive Lessons in Drawing and light and shade, Tinting and finishing the subject. Also directions for sketching from Nature, and the application of Perspective. By THOMAS EDWARDS, Miniature Painter, Published in Numbers by PERSIBS & MARVIS, No. 114 Washington Street. and adopt the following constitution.

It will readily be inferred that the man whose sole object is to make money, and the man who wishes to emigrate in order to free himself from the salutary restraints of society, are not fit characters for this colony, and will not be received into it. But the Association would be happy to admit men of industrious and moral habits-men of integrity and principle, who are desirous of procuring good and cheap farms for themselves and children.

Hamp. Gaz.

Education of the Poor .- Mr. Sprague of St. Lawrence, has introduced a bill into the Assembly, requiring that the superintendents of the poor-houses shall cause to be schooled for at least one quarter of the time, such children as may be in the poor-house between the ages of five and sixteen: the charges to be made as other contingent charges of the establishment are directed to be paid. The course is now pursued in some poor-houses, in many it is not, and the children are thus suffered to grow up in ignorance. If this bill should pass, as we have no doubt it will, the result must be most beneficial and happy. The children, when they leave the poor-house will be enabled to enter into the business of life with all the advantages which education gives to its possessor.-It will be a most important means to promote intelligence and virtue and to check ignorance and vice. Alb. Dai. Adv.

Schools in Upper Canada.—" It is to be hoped if a committee on Education is appointed, something may be done to benefit that portion of the public who have most need, and have the greatest claims to partake of the na-tional endowments to public schools. We mean that portion of the public who are in numble circumstances and receive but little benefit from such funds under the present arrangement. His Excellency, we hear, sent

to the House some curious document relative to 500,000 acres of School Lands, but we have not learned the nature of the documents, but if anticipation is of any benefit, we may expect our grand children to be educated out of the public funds, that is provided they are well guarded by the Legislature."

U. C. Herald.

Moracians.—This pious and laborious denomination have founded a Society "for propogating the gospel in Ireland," by employing readers of the Bible, distributing religious tracts, and preaching the gospel by itinerants.

A CARD.

The Subscriber gives his hearty thanks to those Ladies of Westborough, who have contributed forty dollars to the American Education Society, to make him an honorary member of it. He prays that the loan they have lent to the Lord, may conduce to his glory and the good of Zion; and that they may be repaid, and we joyfully meet in heaven.

en.

He has peculiar reasons for gratitude, as he has no spe cial connection with them, except as a member of the church, and has resided among them a few years, since sickness and old age rendered him unable to preach.

Contributed for the American Colonization Society, contributed in Rev. E. Jennings' Society, Dalton, 58 Do. in Rev. S. F. Bucklin's Society, Marlboro', 64 Do. in Rev. Moses G. Grosvenor's Society, Ack-cont. N. H. 4th July vorth, N. H. 4th July, Do. in Rev. P. Colby's Society, Middleborough, 4 28 in Rev. Mr. Bennett's Society, Woburn, 4th

ily,
Do. by "a Friend," by J. B.
Do. in Rev. J. R. Cushing's Society, Boxbo-Do. in Rev. J. R. Cushing's Society, Boxbo-ugh, Thanksgiving Day, 5 Do. in Rev. R. A. Mitler's Society, Worcester, 42 31 Do. by Rev. A. Morrill, Lexington, Do. in Rev. Wm. H. White's Society, Littleton,

July, Do. in Rev. Mr. Storrs' Society, Braintree, Do. by Worcester County Auxiliary Col. Society, 100 Do. in Rev. J. Goings' Society, Worcester, 4th Do. by Rev. Ebenezer Burgess, his 3d annual

ayment,
Do. in Rev. B. Woodbury's Society, Falmouth,
Do. by "a Friend of Africa," deceased, in N.

Charles Tappan, Treasurer, No. 78. State Street, Boston.

NEW BOOKS.

JUST received and for sale by Peirce & Parker, No. 9, Cornbill. LIFE AND TIMES of his late Majesty, George IV.,

oth anecdotes of distinguished persons of the last fifty ears. By Rev. George Croly, A. M.
TALES OF TRAVELS, VOL. 2. Tales of Travels TALES OF TRAVELS, VOI. 2. IMPS of ITAVES of Central Africa,—including Denham and Clapperton's Expedition, Park's 1st and 2 Journey, Tuckey's voyage up for Congo, Bowditch's account of the Mission to Asharter, Clapperton's 2d Expedition, and Collier's Travels to Timbucton. By Solomon Bell, late keyper of the Traveller's Library, Province House Court Boston, with a Map and

numerous Engratings,
SKETCHES of Domestic Life. By an observer. 1 TEMPERANCE AND RELIGION: or the best means

highest end of the temperance reformation. In two s. By Rev. Samuel Nott, Jr. Author of "Freedom Mind," Sc. &c. UVENHLE LYRE: or hymns and songs, religious,

moral and cheerful, set to appropriate music for the use of primary and common schools.

[37] This book is edited by Lowell Mason and E. Ives, Jr. added by Rev. William C. Woodbridge, and Mr. S. F. Smith of the Theological Seminary, Andover. March 9.

NEW FAST DAY ANTHEM.

NEW FAST DAY ANTHEM.

JUST published and for sade by James Loring, an original anthem, called Psalm of the Husbandman, suitable for Fast and Thanksgiving. The words:

"Good is the Lord, the heavenly King Who makes the earth His care, Visits the pastures every spring And bids the grass appear," &c. &c.

As above, Calleott's Musical Grammar, Eutrough's Thorough Bass Primer, and Piano Forta Primer, by Eurroughs.

March 9.

NEW FRENCH GRAMMAR

NEW FRENCH GRAMMAR.

AN EASY Grammar of the French Language, for young beginners. By F. M. J. Surault, late professor of Philosophy in France, of Latin and French in Paris, and now French instructor in Harvard University.

The grammars of the French language generally used in the U. S. and in England, are evidently designed for persons who are capable of understanding philosophical rules and treasoning. For children, we have now an grammar which they can be fairly said to comprehend; none in which the learning of French is not made much more obscure and difficult than it ought or need to be. The present volume has been prepared to meet this want which, as a teacher the author every day feels. It contains therefore only what is indispensable, and all it contains therefore only what is indispensable, and all it contains therefore only what is indispensable, and all it contains therefore only what is indispensable, and all it contains therefore only what is indispensable, and all it contains therefore only what is indispensable, and all it contains therefore only what is indispensable, and all it contains therefore only what is indispensable, and all it contains therefore only what is indispensable, and all it contains therefore only what is indispensable, and all it contains therefore only what is indispensable, and all it contains therefore only what is indispensable by RICHARDSON, LORD & RIOLAROOK.

R. L. & H. also publish, Wanostrecht's French Grams R. L. & H. also publish, Wanostrocht's Fruch Grammar, Hentz's French Reader and the Explanatory and Pronouncing French word Rook, and have for sale all the elementary French Works used in the schools of this country.

JUVENILE DRAWING BOOK,

No. 2, ON TREES is just published. March 9. LARDNER'S WORKS.

LARDACE S HOMES.

LANGDON COFFIN, No. 31 Combill, Boston, proposes to publish, by subscription, the Works of NATHANIEL LARDNER, D. D. with a life by Dr. Kippis, from the last London edition in ten vols. octavo. 6w. March 2.

A SCHOOL FOR CHILDREN.

A SCHOOL FOR CHILDREN.

THE Subscriber proposes to establish a family school for children, from the age of 7 to 14, in Coester, N. H. under the care of Miss Betsey Emerson. The situation is elevated and healthy, being on the stage road from Boston to Concord, about 7 hours ride from Boston. This school will differ in several respects from most schools. Particular attention will be paid to the religious and moral instruction of pupils. It will be small, the number limited to about 12. Preference will be given to Misses, and they will all board with their teacher. She will sustain the relation of a mother to her pupils, attend strictly to the formation of their habits, encourage their exercise in the open air in the morning, (and if desired by parents, occasionally in the kitchen to learn them something of domestic affairs,) and give them instruction in those branches of English education, adapted to their wants and attainments, which are generally taught in our Academies. A simple system of Book-keeping will be taught the older pupils, and they encouraged to keep an account of all their little expenditures. Thoroughness will be the constant aim, and explanation by analysis applied, as far as may be, to all branches.

Books &c. furnished at the Bookstore lowest prices.

Thoroughness will be the constant aim, and explanation by analysis applied, as far as may be, to all branches.

Books &c. furnished at the Bookstore lowest prices. Scholars received any time after the first of May, 1831. Board and Tuition \$1,75 per week.

Refer to Rev. Asa Rand, Rev. Rufus Anderson, Dea. N. D. Gould, Nathaniel G. Lambert, of Boston.

NATHANIEL F. EMERSON.

Chester, N. H. March 7, 1831.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

PUBLIC NOTICE,

Is hereby given that I shall self at auction, on WEDNES-DAY, the 6th day of April, at 12 o'clock, at noon, at Tenney's Tavern, in Groton, by virtue of a decree of the Court of Probate for the County of Middlesex, so much of the Real Estate of Dr. Joseph Mansfield, deceased, as will raise the sum of two thousand and fifty-four dollars and fifty cents, to pay his just debts and charges of administration. The Estates to be sold are his late Mansion-house with about 13-4 of an acre of land, and the out buildings thereon; and a parcel of mowing pasture and orcharding appurenant thereto, containing 22 acres. The premises present a desirable residence, in a very pleasant town. Purchasers who may be in want of such a residence, are invited to view and exe in want of such a residence, are invited to view and o mine these Estates which will positively be sold at il ime, to close the settlement of the estate of the decease

and a good title will be given, free of all incombrances.

By order of JOSEPH MASSFIELD, Adm'r.

SAMUEL DANA, Jr. Auctioneer

Groton, March 9, 1831.

THE New England Painted Floor Cloth Company inform the public that they have appointed Messrs. LO-RING & BREWER, Agents, for the sale of Carpets manufactured at their Establishment in Roxbury.

Messrs. Loring & Brewer will occupy the store No. 166 Washington Street, where the subscriber may be found to attend to the general concerns of the N. E. P. F. Cloth Company.

Company.

Orders addressed to him here, or at Roxbury, will reseive the earliest attention.

SAMUEL PERKINS. Boston, March 2, 1831. REMOVAL, COPARTNERSHIP AND AGEN.

REJAUVAL, COPARTNERSHIP AND AGEN.
CY NOTICE.

B. T. LORING, has removed his stock of Carpetings to Store No. 166 Washington street, lately occupied by the New-Enghard Painted Floor Cloth Company. He has also taken Mr. GEORGE A. BREWER into copartnership with king and the basic series. ship with him, and the business in future will be done un-der the firm of LORING & BREWER.

LORING & BREWER, having been appointed Agents for the sale of Carpets manufactured by the New-England Painted Floor Cloth Company, are now enabled to offer to , are now enabled to offer to ortinent of PAINTED and the public an extensive assortment of PAINTED and WOOLEN CARPETINGS, of the following descriptions

Painted Floor Cloths, of any width, without seams, not exceeding 24 feet—and of any length that may be wanted. These Cloths have all been painted under the immediate inspection of Mr. Samuel Perkins, who has been engaged in the business for a number of years, and are all warranted to be perfectly hard and dry, and equal in quality, colors and natterns to any invested.

to be perfectly hard and dry, and equal in quality, colors and patterns to any imported.

Also—Lowell, and English, Brussels, Floor and Stair Carpeting; best of English, Venetian Floor and Stair Carpetings of various qualities, colors, and patterns; Lowell Taited; Wilton and Brussels Hearth Rugs; Carpet Bindings; Stair Rods and Eyes; and a great assortment of such other goods as are generally kept in Carpet Stores in this city.

its city.

The assortment of Lowell Carpetings and Hearth Rugs is very extensive, and will be sold at low prices, either at March 9.

March 9.

CLARK'S SUPERIOR PRINTING INK. MOSES WBITING has constantly for sale at the Counting Room of the Boston luk Manufactory. No. 36, Washington Street Boston, Book and News luk, manufactured by George Clark, warranted, and on liberal torus.

The undersigned have used for several months past, Book The undersigned have used for several months past, Dook link from the above named Factory on the Ladies' Maga-zine, and several other works, and are free to express a favorable opinion of its excellent qualities. Boston, June 15, 1828. PULNAM & HUNT,

Any and several other works, and are free to express a favorable opinion of its excellent qualities.

Boston, June 15, 1828. Putnam & Hunt.

I have been using lok for nine months past on the Power Pressess, at the Mil Dam, from the above Factory, and believe it superior to any in the United States.

Boston, July 24, 1828.

James Herrod.

For some time past, we have used in both our Job and News Paper Offices, Printing lak from the above Factory, and with cheerfulness and the utmost confidence recommend it for general use.

The lok used in the American Traveller Office the last ten months, has been manufactored by Mr. George Clark, and we have found it to be more uniformly good than any we have before used. We think we can safely recommend it to others as being of superior quality.

Boston, January 23, 1829.

Baloger & Pokter.

We have been using in our Office for several months.

We have been using in our Office for several months past, Book Iok, manufactured by Mr. George Clark, and think we can recommend it to be equal, if not superior to any now in use.

Boston, January 27, 1829.

ters, believing it superior to any refor large bills they can obtain.

February 19, 1829.

Office of the Philanthropist & Investigator.

February 19, 1829.

E. G. House.

Office of the Philanthropist & Incestigator.

Having used to some extent the Newspaper Ink, manufactured by Mr. George Clark, I fully concur in opinion with Messrs. Radger & Porter in regard to its quality, and cheerfully recommend it to the notice of the featernity.

James B. Yerrington.

James B. Yerrington.

Having used for some time past at the Office of Messrs.

Monroe & Francis, Book Ink manufactured by Mr. George Clark, do with confidence and cheerfulness recommend it to the fraternity as being superior in our opinion to any now in use.

Boston, February 25, 1829.

For some time past, I have used Book Ink from the Factory of Mr. George Clark, and with confidence recommend it for general use.

Edmund Cushing.

The Recorder is worked on lak from the above named Factory.

CHURCH BELLS.

CHURCH BELLS.

THE subscriber has on hand and offers for sale at a reduced price, an extensive assortment of superior tones. Church Bells, varying in weight from 200lbs to 2600lbs each. They were cast at the Foundary of the late Boston Copper Company, and are offered less than the usual price to close that concern; a satisfactory warrantee will be given the purchaser against their breaking for one year from e of safe. The subscriber continues to cust hells of any wanted at short notice. Broken bells recast at a rate, HENRY N. HOOPER.

Corner of Liberty Square & Battery March st.
Dec. 29, 1830. 12w*

MENEW GOODS.

BREWER & BROTHERS have received per "Char-smagne" from Harre, "Courier" from London, and ther recent arrivals, large additions to their assortment of Medicines, Perfumery, London Brushes, &c. Families may always depend upon finding at their store criticles of the first quality at reasonable prices. Those who do not furnish themselves readily at their accustomed who do not furnish themselves readily at their accustomed apothecaries' shops, will generally, if not invariably, get served here; as it is our intention to be supplied with all rare and scarce articles in the line.

*** Our Win. A. Brewer dolds himself in readiness to wait personally upon our friends and the public at any hore of night.

of night.

(3) The smallest favors gratefully acknowledged.

(6) Feb. 9.

IMPROVED MEDICINE SPOON,

FOR administering medicine or food to children and delts, in a recumbent position, without their tasping, or being able to resist its passing into the stomach. For sale by BREWER & BROTHERS, Nos. 90 and 92 igton street, EREN'R WIGHT, 46 Milk street, and JOSHUA P. PRESTON, corner of Federal and Williams street. 12w Feb. 9.

BOARDING. MRS. MEAD, grateful to those who have formerly en-rusted their Children to her care, informs her friends and he public, that she can accommodate a few more Boarders, a whom particular attention will be paid. Woburn, March 1, 1831.

WANTED.

A JOURNEYMAN Wheeleight, of regular, temperate habits. No one need apply who is in the habit of drinking ardent spirits. Also a boy from 15 to 16 years old, of good habits, as an apprentice to the Wheeleight's business. Preference will be given to one who has been in the habit of attending Sunday school, and been twoght the importance of paring reger regard, the Sakath. f paying proper regard to the Sabbath.

Medford, Feb. 22. 4w. JESSE CROSEY.

WANTED,
For the House of Industry, at South-Boston,
A Soitable Person as SUFERINTENDANT of that
Institution. Proposals and References may be left at the
Directors' Office, Fancuil Hall, on or before the 24th inst.

BOARDERS.

SIX or eight person can be accommodated with good-ourding, in a very central situation. Inquire at No. 154 Vashington Street.

BENJAMIN BECKFORD.

March 9.

FRANKLIN INSURANCE COMPANY. THE FRANKLIN INSURANCE COMPANY THE FRANKLIN ISSURANCE COMPANY THE PRANKLIN ISSURANCE COMPANY THE PRANKLIN ISSURANCE COMPANY THE PROBLEM OF THE SAND DOLLARS, which is all paid in, and invested according to law; and that they make Insurance against FIRE on Buildings, Merchandise and other property.

They also insure on MARINE RISKS, to an amount not exceeding Thirty Thousand Dollars on any off risk. Office No. 44, State-Street, Eston FRANCIS WELLER, President, JOSEPH WARD, Sec. 9, 2018. Sept. 9, 1820.

No. 12.

CONTRO "I am doing a down; why it and come

Mr. Entro for us as Chris adopt this land id as controver your permission thought ly be admitted religion are them, as with of Jerusalen ual worship is the great or discussion help forward till lately, reli been necess in this vicin were so mi and were their pernic greatest hi been neces the way, come, whe controvertis which is true religion in the first of the Ho

enemies them out the testimo Unitariand the Bible mere " res cide for th what is n tempt to

adopted t ridicule. and purit against they are I private s triously o have pub given the doned characting, the any which against the it leaving son why

> though that as accepting to rid under could no could not under the whom t

vine autious con cease w In the that lig cause, that the even the just, for sees, derous princip may at liberty contro it be contin

pears numb per, n societ 950, tarian nothin system amon trove from thour ridicu religio would God'